

The Leading Motor House
of Asia:
**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
AGENCY,**
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR
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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 12

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1914.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.**
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI AND MALTA.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MALTA
SEILLES by rail in 14
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in 19
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in 29
The above mentioned improved transit will
commence from the 1st January, 1914.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at	Tons.
1914.				
17th	Sabette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th	Arabia	8000	Malwa	11000
31st	Sabette	6000	Malwa	11000
7th Feb.	Mantra	11000	Malwa	11000
14th	Sabette	6000	Malwa	11000
21st	Arabia	8000	Malwa	11000
28th	Mantra	11000	Malwa	11000
7th March.	Sabette	6000	Malwa	11000
14th	Arabia	8000	Malwa	11000
21st	Sabette	6000	Malwa	11000
28th	Mantra	11000	Malwa	11000
7th April.	Sabette	6000	Malwa	11000
14th	Arabia	8000	Malwa	11000
21st	Sabette	6000	Malwa	11000
28th	Mantra	11000	Malwa	11000
7th May.	Sabette	6000	Malwa	11000
14th	Arabia	8000	Malwa	11000
21st	Sabette	6000	Malwa	11000
28th	Mantra	11000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to con-
necting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the
day of sailing. All passengers must attend at
that place at 12.30 p.m. for medical inspection
by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the
Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will
leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st
April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave
Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 24th
April, 1914, direct for MALACCA, SINGAPORE,
MOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in
ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as
follows.

SINGLE RETURN.

"A" rate "B" rate. "A" rate "B" rate.

To MARSEILLES ... Rs. 594 or Rs. 495 Rs. 891
or Rs. 742-8.

.. LONDON 627 or Rs. 528 Rs. 918-8
or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA,
AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fort-
nightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking
passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan,
and Return Tickets are issued on favourable
terms.

For accommodation and further information
apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and
Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Colombo Maru	N. Kawahara	4760	30th Dec.	10th Jan.
Kanagawa Maru	T. Hori	6120	4th Jan.	15th Jan.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	6120	17th Jan.	28th Jan.
Kanagawa Maru	A. Christensen	6120	31st Jan.	10th Feb.
Rangoon Maru	S. Muramatsu	5500	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Kanagawa Maru	S. Muramatsu	6120	24th Mar.	5th Apr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	22nd Mar.	2nd Apr.
Colombo Maru	N. Kawahara	4760	5th Apr.	17th Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA.

Manager,

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE Indian Newspaper Co., LIMITED.

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH
MEHTA, K.C.I.E.
DIRECTORS.

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SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, Esq.
W. A. CHAMBERS, Esq.
BHAIJANKER NANABHAI, Esq.

SHIPPING.

**ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.**
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Miles or Naps about.	Leave Miles or Naps about.	Due Bombay about.
1914.				
City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July	24th July
City of Calcutta	7620	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug.
City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	14th Sep.	14th Sep.
City of Glasgow	5860	10th Sep.	28th Sep.	11th Oct.
City of Paris	6529	28th Sep.	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct.	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
City of Calcutta	7620	30th Oct.	19th Nov.	13th Nov.
City of York	7811	30th Oct.	21st Nov.	21st Nov.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec.	14th Nov.	29th Nov.
City of Glasgow	5860	17th Dec.	25th Nov.	11th Dec.
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City of Manchester	5551	17th Dec.	25th Nov.	

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTs.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:-

Rs. 2.
Per line..... 0 4
Minimum charge..... 1 0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India, patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 332, Esplanade Road.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. **MARKS and Co., Ltd.,** Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Blüthner Pianos.

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED Sub Assistant SURGEON as a relieving hand for the Sirohi State. Pay Rs. 45 per mensem all inclusive. Apply sharp, with testimonials, to **THE SECRETARY TO MUSAHIB ALA,** Sirohi State, Sirohi (Rajputana). 1229

A few VACANCIES in Raja Motilal Grant Buildings situate at Bellasis Road and Lamington Road. Rent is moderate, and flats are convenient and well ventilated. Five minutes walk from Train and Tram. Apply sharp to **MEHTA** on the premises, or at No. 14, Humam Street, Fort. 1234

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Principal and Superintendent of the Boarding House. Applicants must be Muhammadan Graduates with some teaching experience. Pay Rs. 130-160-200, and free quarters. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned before the 1st February 1914.

J. E. B. HOTSON, President Madrasah Board, Larkana.

MANAGER required for FLOUR MILL in Punjab. Must be thoroughly experienced and reliable man. Apply to Box No. 208, with full particulars stating salary expected. 1219

TRAINED Nurses taken for a six months Midwifery Course. Terms begin March and September. C. M. B. Recognised Training School.—Apply to **LADY SUPERINTENDENT,** Cama and Ambles Hospitals, Bombay.

WANTED by a YOUNG LADY a few LESSONS in pen-painting at pupil's residence. Reply stating terms to Box No. 508, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for Ali-Rajpur State Police. Pay Rs. 60 plus Rs. 10 horse allowance. Apply with testimonials to **DEWAN, Ali-Rajpur, C. I.**

WANTED—A PRESS MANAGER for up-country. Salary Rs. 700 to 125. Apply immediately to **SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay.** 1230

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREMAN or MISTRI for plumbing and Water Fitting. Job. Salary Rs. 90-100. Practical hand need only apply, to Box No. 293, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1233

WANTED by an Englishman a small BUNGALOW or FLAT at Bandra Hill, Pali Hill, Worli or Bombay, furnished or unfurnished. Please state full particulars. Apply to Box No. 207, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1242

WANTED experienced and reliable EUROPEAN NURSE to take entire charge of two boys, ages 5 years and 2½. Must be good needlewoman (uniform). Hills in Summer. Boy kept. Apply personally with references Mrs. G. Jer Villa, Wedhouse Road, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED at once an efficient Correspondence CLERK, Anglo-Indian or Eurasian, who must be capable of taking charge of a voluminous up-country correspondence. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply to Box No. 202, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1233

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:-

Accountancy
Advertising
Agriculture
Analytical Chemistry
Applied Art
Business Training
Dairy Farming
Engineering in all branches
Mining
Poultry Farming
Salesmanship
Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:-

THE REGISTRAR

International Correspondence Schools (of London), Dept. A-E 1, 11, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED for Kabul, a smart young MOTOR DRIVER. Pay Rs. 200. Apply at once to **R. A. DUBASH,** Girgaum, Bombay.

WANTED immediately two Graduates, one for English and History and one for Mathematics, on Rs. 50 p. m. each; also a trained Matriculate on Rs. 35 p. m., and a trained F. A. on Rs. 45.—Apply **HEADMASTER, Mission School, Bareilly.**

WANTED—A Storekeeper for the State Stores, Bikaner State. Pay Rs. 60-5-70; security in cash required Rs. 700. Men with previous experience need only apply to the **ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEER, Bikaner (State), Rajputana.**

WANTED immediately 3 experienced BILL CLERKS. Apply in writing with terms and testimonials to Messrs. **PAYNE & CO.** 1220

WANTED a Competent WEAVING MASTER for 351 Looms (all new). Must be a good sizer. Apply with terms and testimonials to the **AGENTS Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad.**

10th January, 1914. 1235

WANTED an Electrician with thorough experience of erection and running of power plants including laying of cables. Plant is of 250 K.W.A.C. Apply with terms and testimonials to the **AGENTS Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad.**

10th January 1914. 1235

WANTED—SALESMAN for Sundry Bazar goods by an import firm. One knowing correspondence preferred. Only experienced need apply with testimonials, stating salary expected to Box No. 210, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1234

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a European Accountant in any Commercial, Railway, or Municipal Office. Trained in London, holding good testimonials. Willing to start on moderate salary with prospects. Apply "W" Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED experienced TEACHERS, graduates and undergraduates for "T. B. Chandra, Jain High School," Indore. Jains preferred. Apply sharp to **THE SECRETARY, Trilokchandra Jain High School, Indore.** 1058

WANTED a CLERK with knowledge of English up to two Seventy Standard. Must be thoroughly proficient in reading and writing. Urdu. Salary thirty rupees per month. Apply personally or by letter in own handwriting, to **GENERAL MANAGER, Kemp and Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.** 1250

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply Managing Agents, **THE CITY INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd., 7, Shallow Lane, Calcutta.** 639

WANTED at once a TUTOR for a Hindu Kumar in the Dady College, Athlete will be preferred. Must have a good knowledge of Hindi and experience in teaching, should be a man of good family, manners and appearance. Pay Rs. 100. Candidates already in employment should apply through their superior officers.

For further particulars apply to **THE PRINCIPAL, Dady College, Indore, C. I.**

WANTED immediately for Bombay by the BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION an additional Inspector of Fire Extinguishing Appliances who must have experience of Sprinklers and knowledge of Cotton Mills.

Age 27 to 30 years. Salary according to qualifications commencing approximately £30 per mensem inclusive (Rs. 400 salary and Rs. 50 carriage allowance).

Agreement, three years. Applications to be sent with photographs and credentials, which will not be returned, to the Secretaries.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, 1204 Bombay India.

WANTED for the Public Works Department, Dhargadra State, a young qualified Sub-Overseer on a salary of Rs. 30 p. m., plus free cycle with further prospects on approved services. Previous experience essential. Leave and allowances in accordance with the C.S.R., of British India. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the undersigned up to the 31st January, 1914.

Sd./ **H. V. MODI, B.A., L.C.E.,** State Engineer.

State Engineer's Office,

Dhargadra, 6th January, 1914.

(Kathi r). 1213

WANTED immediately the following temporary Assistants for the office of Executive Engineer, Special Works Division, Bankipore. None need apply who have not experience of a P. W. D. office and is fully qualified to hold the appointments. The appointments are likely to continue for some years.

Application with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th of January 1914.

One Correspondence Clerk, on Rs. 55.
Two 4th grade passed Clerks, on Rs. 60 and Rs. 70 each.

One Head Draftsman, on Rs. 75.
One Asst. Draftsman, on Rs. 50.
One Asst. Estimator on Rs. 80.
One Asst. Estimator on Rs. 60.
One Clerk for Accounts on Rs. 35.

A. BRENNER, Executive Engineer,

Special Works Division.

WANTED.

WANTED a GRADUATE who knows Hindi (Devnagri) well for our Spinning and Weaving Mill office in up-country. Salary according to qualification. Experienced man in this line will be preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials or see personally.

SURESH BINODHAR BACHAND, Menadevi Motishaw's Chawl.

WANTED a qualified and experienced EURASIAN HEAD MISTRESS for the Sirohi Girls' Primary Vernacular School in Central India. Candidates must be able to read and write Urdu or Hindi, but preference will be given to one who knows both languages. Age not less than 25 years. Pay Rs. 60-4-80 per mensem with free furnished quarters and benefit of Provident Fund likely to be opened shortly. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE SUPERINTENDENT AND MAGISTRATE, Sirohi Cantonment, C. I.

WANTED a SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, from about 1st April, 1914.

Applicants must have a good knowledge of accounts and Club work generally. They should give full particulars as to age, previous employment, etc., and state whether married or not.

Only gentlemen who are Members of some recognised Social Club need apply.

Salary Rs. 750 per mensem together with free board and lodging.

The Club enter into an agreement with the selected candidate for a period of three years.

Applications with testimonials, must be submitted before 25th February, 1914, to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN Kangaroo Hound.—Big Red Greyhound dog, age about 3, weight 75 lbs., in perfect condition, very fast and will tackle anything it set on but otherwise very good tempered especially with dogs and children. Very handsome and charming companion. Rs. 75.

Col. HENDLEY, Nira R. S., Poona.

BARGAINS 1913 Model, Overland 4 cylinder, 30 Horse, Power, Torpedo body Touring car, capable of seating comfortably five persons. Absolutely new, never been used, completely equipped with hood, Acetylene head lamps and generator, Oil side Tail lamps, Speedometer, Wind screen, Tools, etc. Rs. 3,650 offered at this low figure as owner now finds he does not require same. Apply to Box No. 130, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1211

FOR SALE—2½ H. P. 1910 Triumph. E. Lately done up and in good running order. Horn, lamp, and spares. Any trial in Ahmednagar. Rs. 500 or near offer. Apply A. C. M. PARIS, Esq., 43rd Lt. Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE—A four-seated DOG CART good condition made by Messrs. W. Stephens Bombay, all balanced adjustable price Rs. 300. Apply Mr. LEWIS c/o Inspector Spiers, Princess Street, Police Station. 1180

FOR SALE—Westinghouse variable speed Motor 15 Brake Horse power 400 volts Direct current, suitable for Printing Press or Flour Mill. Price including Pulley and Rails, starter and speed regulator Rs. 700. Apply to "Motor," Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—1 Four Cylinder Genuine DE DION Car, 14-15 H. P., Luxurious, seven seated Torpedo Body, complete with screen, lamps, Stepmey wheel, etc. Only slightly used. Original cost Rs. 8,500, open to offer. Trial by appointment from **UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hammam Street, Fort.** 1154

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBI AC COUNT BOOK, 6th edition revised for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhoobi Talao, Bombay.

FOR SALE—THE ROLLS-ROYCE OF MOTOR BICYCLES, P. and M. 3½ H.P. (Colonial Model) and side car, brought out new February last, very little used, two speed chain drive, kick starter, etc., 2½" Kempstall tyres, seat behind for chakra, generator and search light. Exhibition side car, side entrance, cane, torpedo, khaki cover, upholstered red, Ingene carrier. All practically new and in perfect condition. Cost of running about Rs. 5 a month. Carriage paid 200 miles. These machines are very difficult to obtain at almost reliable. Photo sent on application. Carries an insurance policy to July 1914. A very close offer entertained. Apply to—

Major J. C. P. PERRY, R.A.M.C., Deolali.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—"HASANABAD."—Second Lane, Santa Cruz, facing the West. Wide compound, airy and commodious. Apply to Mr. A. H. GHIAWALLA, Bhoru Bazaar, Fort. 1256

TO BE LET, two charming commodious airy FLATS, 2nd floor, Gilbert Bldgs, Chowpati, from 1st March. Apply to Mr. KARANJIA care of Payne & Co., Solicitors, Fort.

TO BE LET—for 2 months a furnished flat in Colaba. For particulars apply to Box No. 507, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a spacious bungalow, at Club Road, furnished or unfurnished, occupied by a European for the last four years. Will be vacant on 31st January, 1914, as occupier goes home. Oil painted, bright and cool with garden. Apply to Box No. 505, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any Advertisements without assigning reasons for doing so.

ALL application for AGENCIES for NORTHERN CIRCARS LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., should hereafter be addressed direct to the undersigned. We have undertaken the organization agency for whole India from the Chief Agents of the Company. All appointments will be made under our service securing rules. Persons desiring agency should apply with 1-1-1 in postage stamps to obtain complete rules of our organization. In the absence of that only agency rules will be given if one anna postage stamp is remitted. Apply sharp to **UP MAN & CO.,** Managing Agents, 27, Dharamtola St. Calcutta. 1244

OFFERS are INVITED for letting:

(1) 1st floor No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort lately in the occupation of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
(2) A room on the 1st floor of No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort, now in the occupation of Messrs. Marks & Co., Ltd.
(3) One godown and three flats in No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort.

(4) 12 shops in Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, near Princess Buildings, J. J. Hospital.

Apply to **J. D. TATA,** Secretary.

The Haji Zenal Abidin Shirazi Trust, No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

HULL OF AN IRON PONTOON FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to noon on 18th January 1914, for the purchase of a hull of an iron pontoon measuring 122 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in. by 8 ft. which may be inspected at Sakragli Ghat.

By order, **G. WELLS,** Asst. Controller of Stores.

Calcutta, 2nd January 1914.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite the Chattri Station, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for the purchase of the coal ashes which have accumulated from 1-5-1913 to 31-1-1914 at several stations on the Broad Gauge System, and branches and also for the purchase of the coal ashes which may be thrown out at various points on the Locomotive Engines from 1-2-1914 to 31-12-1914.

Forms of tender can be had on application to the undersigned and on payment of annas eight for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

F. J. PAGE, Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel Works. 1230

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following—
UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP OF ECONOMICS on Rs. 1,200 per mensem. The Professor will be required to devote himself to the investigation of the Science of Economics and its application to Indian problems.

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP OF INDIAN HISTORY on Rs. 1,200 per mensem. The Professor will be required to devote himself to the study of a definite period of Modern Indian History, i. e., one not earlier than 1,600 A.D.

The duties of the Professors will be to organize and carry out research, secondarily to train students in the work of research and study of lectures in which they would not only teach students but give to the public indications of the results of their work.

Applications with reference, etc., should be sent to **THE REGISTRAR, University of Allahabad, Allahabad.**

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIPS.

THE Syndicate of the Madras University invites applications for the following Professorships in the University—
(1) A University Professorship of Dravidian Philology.
(2) A University Professorship of Comparative Philology, with special reference to Sanskrit and the Sanskrit languages of Southern India, including Urdu.

These appointments will be each for a term of five years, the term being renewable on a salary of Rs. 9,000 (£200) each, "per annum". These two Professors may be required to deliver courses of lectures, and any work calculated to further the advanced study of the languages with which they are concerned will fall within the sphere of their legitimate duties.

All Professors will be required to devote their whole time to the duties of their offices and not to absent themselves from their duties without the permission of the Syndicate.

Applications from candidates for the appointments should be sent in by March 1, 1914, addressed to the undersigned.

The selected candidates will be required to bind themselves by agreements, the details of which will be settled later.

The University will be prepared to pay each selected candidate from abroad a single first class passage to Madras.

FRANCIS DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., Registrar.

Senate House, January 7, 1914.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited by 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, 1914, for installing an electrically operated goods lift in the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

Plans and particulars may be seen in the office of the Electrical Engineer and forms of tender obtained on application.

Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 25 as earnest money.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT., Public Works Department, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MIXED TRAIN BETWEEN JHANSI AND GWALIOR.

FROM THURSDAY, 15th January, 1914, until further NOTICE a DOWN MIXED TRAIN will run daily from Jhansi to Gwalior leaving Jhansi at 16-15 and arriving Gwalior at 10-00 in connection with the Lucknow Mail and an up mixed train will run from Gwalior to Jhansi leaving Gwalior at 8-20 and arriving Jhansi at 1-45 forming connection with the Down Lucknow Mail due to leave Jhansi at 1-40 o'clock.

For intermediate timings of these trains between Jhansi and Gwalior apply to Station Masters or the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLI, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1914. 1222

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Thacker Lalji Dongre and Thacker Jadwaj Dongre have contracted to sell to our client K. Raj the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in or upon the said property by way of sale, assignment, exchange, mortgage, partnership, inheritance, gift, trust, lease, possession, lien or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 109, Madras Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the bungalows and out-houses, standing thereon, situate at Thacker Road, at Wakchwar in the sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement seven thousand two hundred and one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 278 and Old Survey No. 21 and New Survey No. 725, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under No. 113 Ward D. No. 3220 and Street No. 24 and divided as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Meherbai widow of Hormasji Chetaji Sheriff, on or towards the West by Jetha Dongre land, on or towards the North by Harkness Road and on or towards the South by the property of Jeevandas Kamji.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1914.

DAPITARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN, Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai JAMNABAI, widow of RONCHORDAS HIRJI ASSHO, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our Client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of Sale, Mortgage, Trust, Lien, Possession, Gift, Indemnity, Lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 28 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 500 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 276, 280, 1005, 259, 967, 967, 972, 985, 1393, 1401, 967, 972, 965, 1398, 1401, 969, 973, New Nos. 6708, 6724, 6733, 6735, 6736, 6739, 1159, A 6088, A 6089, 6701, 6704, Old Survey No. 620, 618, 617, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625 and New Survey Nos. 2218, 3, 2219, 2, 2215, 4, A 2219, 5, 2219, and bounded on the West by the property of Saboo Sidick, on the North by the Masjid Bunder Road, and on the South by the property of "Shahoo" Shamji, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under B Ward No. 2045 and Street Nos. 293, 297.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1914.

MULLA & MULLA, Purchaser's Attorneys.

1233

IN AID OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND.

AN INDIAN PATRIOT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE LIFE HISTORY OF MR. M. K. GHANDI, LEADER OF THE INDIAN MARTYRS. WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY LORD AMPHILL.

Copies at Re. 1-14

May be obtained from "The Bombay Chronicle" Office.

The whole proceeds will be given to the South African Indian Fund.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Soonderdas & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Estate of the late Mr. Jammadas Soonderji (deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following gold ornaments, such as kadas of various sorts,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Don't miss

THE

LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

The film of the year,

AND

GARDNER BROWN'S

"MERRY MAGNETS."

The Brightest Vaudeville Company Touring the East.

Many were unable to find accommodation on Saturday and Sunday, so the Management advise early arrival at the remaining performances, which owing to the presentation of "You Never Can Tell" will be at 6-30 only, until Friday, when there will be the usual two shows.

N. B.—6-30 only and Come Early.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAF, CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

We are showing

The Great Pathe Colour Drama

THE WASTREL.

Exclusively booked by us for Bombay

A Woman's successful struggle

AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS

"Brain Gripping"

"Heart Holding"

"Nerve Stimulating"

Crammed with sheer intense

EXCITEMENT

Unquestionably the most

brilliant

PATHE COLOUR DRAMA EVER PRODUCE

BY THIS HOUSE

6,500 FEET

OF

Magnificent Coloured Pictures played by an "all Star" cast of famous Artists of French Stage

ALSO

Pathe's Gazette and Comic.

3 Shows Nightly 3

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12

Prize Matinees

Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 &

Prices:

Box Rs. 2 Ea; 1st Class Re. 1 E

2nd Class As, 8 and 3rd As 4,

NOVELTY THEATRE

(By arrangement with the Excelsior Cinematograph Co.)

Wednesday and Thursday 14th and 15th

THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

will produce

for the first time in Bombay,

Bernard Shaw's well-known Comedy

"YOU NEVER CAN TELL"

THE ONLY PLAY WITH A DENTIST AS HERO IN FOUR ACTS.

CAST:

Fergus Grampton...Major Watson, R.E., V.C.

Bohun K. C. Mr. Hardy, I. C. S.

Finch McComas...Capt. Meade.

The Waiter. Mr. Hogg.

Valentine (the Dentist) Colonel Arthur Young.

Philip Glandon...Capt. Hawtrey, R. E.

Parlour Maid...Mrs. Hawtrey

Mrs. Glandon...Mrs. Duncan Wilson.

Dolly Glandon...Mrs. Paterson Brown

Gloria Glandon...Mrs. Binning

Overture at 9-20 precisely every evening.

Box Office at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

Reserved seats Rs. 5, 4 & 3.

Admission to gallery Re. 1. Soldiers and sailors in uniform half price

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS:

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road.

TO-NIGHT!

Tel. No. 1271.

We have the Pleasure to Present

THE GREAT VITAGRAPH PICTURE DRAMA

THE FRENCH SPY.

A Stirring story of the French War in Morocco.

4,000 feet—3 parts.

One of the finest Dramas shown in Bombay.

Come and see for yourself!

Shows nightly:—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

Sat. and Sunday:—11-15 to 12-15.

Prize Shows—Sat. and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE ALCAZAR

6-30 ... TWO HOUSES ... 10

Last week of present Company.

REGGIE WILLIAMS

Miss LAURA DIAMOND

MISS UNA JAN

WILLIAMS AND DIAMOND

In their Comedy sketch

THE SAILOR'S RETURN

AND OUR

TIP-TOP PICTURES

LOOK OUT FOR

THE GREAT DUNCAN

his company

OF

ARTISTES AND MIRTHMAKERS.

BEAUTY—TALENT—QUALITY.

LA SCALA.

Twice Nightly

6-30 and 10.

EVER BRIGHT AND SPARKLING

LAST NIGHTS OF

THE EXCELLAS

In their GREAT JUGGLING Act.

MISS ALICE DIGBY

In her Pantomime Songs.

MISS BELLE SPARKES,

The Popular and Pretty Soprano.

LITTLE MONA,

The Australian Nightingale.

Full Complement of "Exclusive" Pictures

Including that Sensational Drama

BRIDGE OF TERROR.

CHANGE OF PROGRAM FRIDAY.

Exclusive and Exclusive Engagement of the

BEAUTIFUL GRECIAN ACTRESS

MDLLE. ELEKTRA

AND SIGNOR EMMANUEL IN THEIR

MUSICAL REVUES.

Book now—PRICES AS USUAL.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAF,

Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

PURELY SWADESHI PROGRAMME.

A UNIQUE

ORIENTAL

STAR FILM

3,600 feet in length.

MOHINI-Bhaskarasur.

From the great Hindu epic

The Mahabharat.

Favorably reviewed by newspapers of all

nationalities.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Rs. 2, Re. 1 As 12, As. 8, and As. 4.

Time 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Saturday and Sunday—Matinee shows with

prizes. From 5-15 to 6-45.

Season and Complimentary passes not

allowed.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities

bought and sold at the most favourable

rates. Expert and reliable advice and infor-

mation given free of charge to investors. The

Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving

quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis

on application. List of daily quotations for

guaranteed. Highest references given.

to most useful customers. Orders of any amount

promptly executed and thorough satisfaction

guaranteed. Highest references given.

21, Humnum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

A Thrilling and Realistic

story of War, Love and Journa-

lism in four parts

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

To-night! Every Night!

Sat. and Sunday, Matinee

with valuable Prizes

5-15 to 6-45, and 7 to 8-30, 9 to

10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

Rates half as usual.

Sandhurst Road,

Telephone 1266

NOW OUT.

THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT

FOR

Students and Practitioners

BY

PESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., LL. M.,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY

Containing all the recent cases

decided between 1900-1913 by

the High Courts in India and by

the Privy Council on the subject.

All subjects lucidly explained.

With an Appendix.

Containing the full Text of

the Indian Succession Act, the

Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi In-

testate Succession Act, etc., etc,

Price Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son

Booksellers,

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

THE MOTOR UNION

Insurance Co., Ltd.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists

for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive

Policy.

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in

Year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of

Claims.

Complete Cover and Absolute Se-

curity.

Moderate Premium and Equitable

Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,

General Agent,

3, Elphinstone Circle,

FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 3352.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSENE OILS

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TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR

TURPENTINE.

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY.

and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tues-

day, the 13th January 1914, giving data for the preceding

24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity

is in defect in the extreme eastern districts and normal

in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in ex-

cess in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. The

air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in excess

except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind

and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Temperature is generally in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are

clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either

equal to or below the average. Day temperature is gen-

erally in excess; night temperature is also above normal

at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is gen-

erally normal.

The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Temperature is

normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear

or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Skies have cleared in north-west

India. Weather has again been dry and is likely to con-

tinue so generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a.m. ON TUESDAY, the

13th of January 1914.

STATIONS.

Maximum of

Minimum of

Total of hours.

Part of day.

Total of day.

Variation of day.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 13.

Except for a little snow in Kashmir the

weather has been dry elsewhere.

Forecast:—No great change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

BOMBAY, 13th January 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m.

4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches. 30.050

Temperature of Air .. degrees. 77.4

Wet bulb Thermometer 67.3

Dew Point 62.0

Relative humidity of Air .. 65.9

Greatest

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

A RETROSPECT.

STEPS FOR PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT.

LOW MORTALITY FROM PLAGUE.

The following are taken from the Report of Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality:—

In presenting the Report on the health conditions of the City during the fourth quarter of the year just closed, I have the honour to point out that they are distinguished by the unprecedentedly low mortality from Plague (62) and also from Phthisis (429)—resulting in a very encouraging reduction in the total mortality which is the lowest for the corresponding quarter of any year since 1903.

The progressive improvement in public health recorded in previous Reports during the year continued well into the quarter under review: as evidenced by the decreases recorded under various causes of death, compared with the preceding quarter viz. of 118 under Plague, 112 under Diarrhoeal Diseases, 63 under Debility, 23 under Small-pox; 32 under Diseases of the Digestive System and 36 under "other general diseases." The total mortality, however, exceeded by 148, due principally to increases recorded under Fevers (plus 89), Measles (plus 37), Puerperal Septicæmia (plus 71), Diseases of the Nervous System (plus 56), Respiratory Diseases (plus 172) and Old Age (plus 97)—which two latter generally record higher fatality in the cold season. The infant mortality (1,834) was 227 less than in the preceding quarter.

The number of live births registered (6,033) was 1,033 higher than in the third quarter of the year.

The vital statistics of the quarter under report compare very favourably with those of the corresponding quarter of 1912. The number of live births registered exceeded by 233. The mortality from Fevers was less by 195 from Diarrhoeal Diseases by 219, from Phthisis by 67, from Respiratory Diseases by 133, from Cholera by 94, from Old Age by 95, and from "other general diseases" by 52; while the mortality from all causes was 877 less. The mortality among infants (1,834) was 72 less.

Compared with the averages of the quarter during the preceding decennium (1903-1912), the improvement brought in the health conditions of the City will be bound to be very marked. It will be observed from a scrutiny of the following table, which gives the statistics under the more important registration headings, that Plague declined during the quarter to the smallest figure on record (62); as also did Phthisis (429); the respective decreases being 224 and 196. The other decreases were under Small-pox (—22), Cholera (—27), Fevers (—22), Respiratory Diseases (—13). The mortality from all causes was 7,244—the lowest since 1903, the decrease being of 662.

BIRTHS.

On the other hand, the number of live births registered was 229 more than the decennial average.

Exclusive of still births, 6,033 births were registered during the quarter, being 1,033 more than in the preceding quarter, 229 more than the decennial average, and 238 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1912.

MORTALITY.

The total mortality registered in the quarter was 7,244, being 148 higher than in the preceding quarter, but 877 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1912 and 662 less than the average of the preceding decennium (1903-1912). This figure is inclusive of 113 deaths among persons newly arrived into the City and not belonging to it: 12 from Plague, 4 from Cholera, 1 from Small-pox and 131 from other causes. The corrected mortality for the period under review thus stands at 7,093 against 7,096 for the fourth quarter of 1912. Distributed by months, 2,418 deaths were registered in October, 2,378 in November and 2,448 in December.

The highest mortality on a single day was 98 on 6th October (against 120 on the 15th of the month in 1912) including 2 deaths from Plague and 1 from Cholera; 89 on the 15th in November (against 115 on the 12th of the month in the preceding year) including a single death from Plague; and 98 on the 28th in December (against 112 on the 16th of the month in 1912) with no death from Plague, Small-pox or Cholera.

The lowest mortality on a single day was 60 on 2nd October, 14th November and 15th December and was much below the average.

PLAGUE.

Plague registered 62 deaths during the quarter, being the lowest number recorded during the fourth quarter of any year; and included 12 deaths among new arrivals. The figure is less by 118 than that for the preceding quarter and by 3 than in the 4th quarter of 1912.

The number of Plague attacks registered during the period was 62 against 222 in the third quarter and 72 in the last quarter of 1912.

October registered 33 deaths from the disease, November 21 and December 8; the highest registered on a single day was 5 on 1st October, 3 on 17th November and 2 on 5th December.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox registered 19 attacks and 9 deaths—against 46 attacks and 32 deaths in the preceding quarter and 21 attacks and 9 deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1912. 1 case was imported from the Har-

bour; 1 of the deaths was among new arrivals into the City.

One death from Small-pox occurred among children under 1 year during the quarter; the child was unvaccinated.

CHOLERA.

27 cases of Cholera were registered during the quarter, against 39 in the preceding quarter and 137 in the fourth quarter of 1912.

9 cases were imported: 5 from "Bandipur," and 1 each from Bulsar, Busrat, Bampur and Casuarina. The number of deaths due to the disease was 18, being 8 less than in the preceding quarter and 38 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1912.

Of the deaths from Cholera were among new arrivals into the City.

FEVERS.

The mortality from Fevers of all kinds was 89, being 28 more than in the preceding quarter but 155 less than in the fourth quarter of 1912 and 22 less than the average of the quarter during the preceding ten years.

91 of the deaths were due to Malarial Fever being 18 more than in the preceding quarter but 33 less than in the fourth quarter of 1912.

Anti-malarial measures were continued during the quarter as in the past with the result that 185 wells were hermetically covered or covered with trap-doors and 40 wells were filled in altogether.

REVIEW OF 1913.

In closing the review of the last quarter of the year, it would be interesting to look back and survey the main features of the entire year that has just closed.

The health conditions of Bombay were not in 1913 marred by the epidemic incidence of any disease except plague, which again was the mildest in the experience of the City except in 1912.

The mortality from all causes was 31,806 during the year, inclusive however of 527 deaths among new arrivals not belonging to the City; being 7,148 less than in 1912, and 9,644 less than the average of the preceding ten years (1903-1912).

The infant mortality (7,488) was the lowest since 1896 (6,279).

The increases of mortality registered under different diseases were only the following: Measles plus 12, Plague plus 892, Influenza plus 1, Diseases of the Generative System plus 5 and "other local diseases" plus 7. On the other hand considerably large decreases were recorded under most of the causes of death.

The number of live births registered during the year was 21,644, against 21,518, being 1,874 less than in 1912 and 177 less than the average of the preceding ten years (1903-1912).

The decrease in the number of births registered which has been in evidence since June 1912 was fully dealt with in the reports for the first two quarters of the year; and to ascertain, if possible, the causes of this decline a special census was taken on 31st May of children under two years of age in some of the thickly populated wards of the City, which pointed to the conclusion that the decrease was only apparent and temporary being due to the operation of several forces: commencing a temporary emigration of the female population.

Compared with 1912, the number of births registered during the first two quarters of the year (4,671) was less by 1,874 than during the next two quarters (70,938) the number but slightly exceeded (plus 4) that for the latter half of 1912.

The City may thus on the whole be considered to have passed through a very healthy year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered from all causes during the quarter was 7,244 being 148 more than in the past quarter but 877 less than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Of the total number of deaths, 2,100 were of persons born in Bombay, 2,687 of those born elsewhere and 357 were of those whose place of birth could not be ascertained.

Plague.—From Plague 62 deaths were registered, being 118 less than in the foregoing quarter and 3 less than in the fourth quarter of 1912. 69 Plague attacks were recorded during the quarter.

Small-pox.—9 deaths were due to Small-pox as in the corresponding quarter of 1912 being 28 less than in the preceding quarter.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—20,040 deaths were attributed to the Diseases of the Respiratory System, being 172 more than in the last quarter but 183 less than in the same quarter of the preceding year.

Of these 722 deaths were due to Bronchitis, being 68 less than in the foregoing quarter of 1912, 69 Plague attacks were recorded during the quarter.

77 deaths were the result of Pneumonia, being 149 more than in the last quarter but 70 less than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

DEATHS AMONGST INFANTS.

The number of deaths amongst children under 5 years of age during the quarter was 2,636 against 2,952 in the previous quarter and 2,764 in the fourth quarter of 1912.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

There were no proceedings in the High Court yesterday in connection with the Indian Specie Bank. On Saturday, however, two applications will be made on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, chairman of the committee appointed at a meeting of shareholders and creditors of the Bank, one for inspection of the share-register, etc. and the other for the appointment of the advisory committee. The first application has been necessitated by the reply given by the liquidator to the committee in which he expresses doubts as to the rights of the committee for inspection. The Committee suggests the following names for the advisory committee:—

Mr. H. P. Stringfellow of the Bank of India or Mr. W. M. Anderson of the Eastern Bank; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas; Mr. A. J. Billimoria; and the Hon. Mr. Fazlulbhai M. Chitambar.

The summons issued against the Thakore Saheb of Morvi to show cause why the order allowing him to withdraw his petition should not be set aside also comes on for argument on Saturday.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

REGISTRATION OF PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS.

RECRUITMENT OF PROFESSORS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

At the Public Service Commission to-day, further evidence was heard from the Medical Service.

Dr. Arindral Mitra formerly in Government service and now a private practitioner in Calcutta, said none of the Calcutta private medical college were State-aided. If they should receive some State assistance it would go some way to meet the grievances of the independent medical practitioners.

The witness said any scheme of registration of medical practitioners, if it could be carried out, would make for the advancement of the profession. He would like to see private practitioners given the opportunity of practising in Government hospitals. Professional chairs should be filled by the best men irrespective of race, whether in service or not.

The Chairman remarked that the witness in his memorandum had made service criticism of the present occupants of chairs and asked him what special qualifications he demanded in holders of professional chairs.

The witness replied that in addition to good degrees a Professor should have done some research work in the subject he professed. In his memorandum witness outlined a scheme of far-reaching character. He desired to see vacant Civil Surgeoncies publicly advertised before appointments were made.

Questioned as to whether practitioners would fill such posts in remote districts, he thought there would be no difficulty in getting men.

In the course of the examination, the witness said he would receive medical education, medical education and sanitation from the hands of the Government and would then go to local bodies. Civil Surgeons or Deputy Magistrates with private practice, he said, would be the best men to take up the work.

In reply to Mr. Justice Dr. Mitra said he would be prepared to advocate a scheme whereby a certain number of posts open to the average districts should be open to holders of a subordinate service and private practitioners.

Major W. W. Chemesha, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, wished to see the administrative and bacteriological departments merged into one joint health department. Witness said there had been a great demand for sanitary improvement in Bengal, and there had been great sanitary advancement in India during the past few years. A really good sanitary engineer was wanted in India. In small municipalities there was apathy to sanitary improvement due to the ignorance of the people. He desired European assistance in future because Indian Deputy Commissioners were not taken seriously by Indian Chairmen of municipalities. English experience was necessary to give officers a high ideal of sanitation. Witness agreed with Sir Murray Hammett, that the continual making of recommendations which were not carried out was depressing to officers and for that reason he attached greater importance to the officers of the department having charge of the hearing of evidence from the various medical services on the resumption of the work. Major D. E. M. S. Rangon, Assistant Surgeon, and Civil Assistant Surgeon Subramaniam were co-opted members of the Commission. Major F. A. L. Hammond Civil Surgeon, Mysore, said that his service was short-handed. The officers had harder work to perform than was the case with other Civil Surgeons, and there was difficulty in getting leave. Officers should get into civil employment as soon as possible after two years' military service. The present rate of pay was insufficient. Private practice was less than formerly, and Burma was very expensive to live in. Fowns were springing up so rapidly in Burma that the Medical Service was inadequate to cope with the work.

Lieutenant W. St. M. Hefferman Civil Surg on, Yamethin, said he wanted the standard of the subordinate service, which he represented, raised, so that it would be on level with that of the Civil Assistant Surgeons.

Assistant Surgeon R. S. Aiyar, L.R.C.P., objected to the proposal of examination of officers of his service and suggested that he be replaced by a system of study leave. Conditions in Burma were totally different to those of India and special pay should be granted for the increased cost of living.

The Commission rose for the day.

ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH T. LEGR MS.

A COTTON SPECULATOR ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 13.

An alleged case of fraud is reported in Karachi. A Goan, by name De Silva, a former employee of Messrs David Sassoon and Company and at present engaged in cotton speculation, appears to have bribed a telegraph boy by giving him a rupee, and to have opened a Reuters' telegram containing the cotton figures. The firm to whom the telegram was addressed made enquiries, and the boy then made a statement before the City Magistrate Karachi, when a warrant was issued for De Silva's arrest which was duly executed. The boy has been allowed bail of Rs. 500 but De Silva has been detained in custody.

KIRKEE BRIBERY CASE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CANTONMENT SUPERINTENDENT.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED BY SESSIONS JUDGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 13.

Mr. Balakram, I.C.S., Additional Sessions Judge delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Mr. H. M. Merchant had been charged with taking bribes in the course of his judgment. Balakram remarked that the accused was a competent Superintendent of the Cantonment and was charged with taking bribes.

The present complainants Raoji and Jafarabhai went to Parandhar in May last and laid their grievances before Col. Bell, President of the Cantonment Committee at Kirkee, charging the accused with taking and extorting bribes.

Col. Cadell wrote to Major Stewart, Secretary of the Cantonment Committee. Major Stewart gave a copy of Col. Cadell's letter to the accused and told him to prosecute Raoji and Gatoor.

The accused accordingly prosecuted them or vice, and they were fined Rs. 200 each by the Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, the sentences, being confirmed in appeal by the Sessions Judge. An application for review was now pending in the High Court.

While that case was pending before the Magistrate, Raoji and Gatoor lodged a complaint before the District Magistrate of Poona charging the accused with bribery and extortion. The complaint was investigated by the Special Magistrate, first class, Poona Cantonment and he committed the case to the Sessions Court on the ground that with his limited powers he could not punish the accused adequately. The charges against the accused were that he once took Rs. 50 from one Khuda Murad Anirani to help him to get a licence and two sums of Rs. 150 and 100 respectively, from one Kissan Mayji as a reward for getting him to contract for removing the cantonment rubbish.

Without going to the length of holding the complainant's books to be forged, the learned judge held that there was not sufficient evidence to prove bribery, and agreeing with the assessors he found the accused not guilty and acquitted him.

RAJAZAR BOMB CASE.

PRINTING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

At the further examination in the Rajabazar bomb case to-day, Mr. A. J. Norton, Superintendent of Government Printing, reported on his examination of the printing works where Koli Pado worked. Witness had previously been shown some copies of a seditious leaflet called "Liberty" printed on a sheet of pink and white paper. He found cases of type similar to that used for the leaflets.

He considered that there were two editions of the leaflet printed, the first on white, and the second on pink paper. In the second edition the "L" and the "G" in the word "Liberty" had been slightly damaged and the corresponding type in the cases was found to be similarly damaged. All the letters composing the word "Liberty" had been used recently as the ink was still on the faces. The body of the leaflet had been set in Roman (modern) type and several times the letter "G" was in a wrong font. He found the type in the cases similarly mixed. Some type had also been put in the wrong boxes and the witness inferred from this that the type had been dissed, (i.e. sorted out and put back) in a hurry. He also found type similar to that used in the sub-heading, "Arise and Awake" which had been recently used. Witness could not set up the whole line in the type which was still in and was not in type left over.

For these reasons he came to the conclusion that the leaflet was composed and printed in the Lucknath printing press. In order to demonstrate the damages in the "L" and the "T" witness made a smoke proof which aroused great interest in the Court.

SERIOUS FIRE AT KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT FOUR LAKHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, January 13.

Early this morning a fire broke out at No. 3 shed Kidderpore Docks, the whole shed which measures three hundred by one hundred feet was affected. Shortly after the Fire Brigade started operations the corrugated iron roof of the shed came down with a deafening crash, and sheets and small iron girders were twisted like cockscrows.

After five hours the fire was brought under control. The shed contained a miscellaneous export cargo for Philadelphia consisting of jute, rice, gunnies, copper, brassware, shellac, mica, hides, etc.

The damage is estimated at about four lakhs. The cause of the outbreak is said to be due to the fusing of an electric wire.

Satisfactory accounts continue to be received from Skardu regarding work done by Dr. De Filippis' party now in winter quarters there.

We are informed that Mr. P. V. Kane, M.A.L.L.M., Vakil, High Court, Bombay, is a candidate for election as a Fellow of the Bombay University by the Registered Graduates in March next.

CHARGE AGAINST PLEADER.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

ACCUSED PLEADED GUILTY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 13.

Further hearing of the case in which Mr. R. G. Chitambar, B.A., LL.B., was charged with housebreaking and theft by night was resumed before the City-Magistrate to-day. The accused pleaded guilty and said that the irony of fate had led him into doing wrong. He asked the Magistrate to deliver judgment in the present case to enable him to prepare his defence in the case which he is charged with criminal breach of trust. The Magistrate acceded and postponed the judgment to the instant when the second case will be heard.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

ITALIAN ACQUITTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 13.

Pauls Betoni, an Italian, who was charged before the Sessions Judge with an attempt to murder one Shiva Prasad, a time-keeper on the Tata Hydro-Electric works was to-day acquitted the jury having pronounced him "Not Guilty." On an alternate charge under section 286 of the I. P. C. the jury again declared him "Not Guilty," but the judgment was reserved and will be delivered on Thursday.

CONFIDENCE TRICK.

A BOGUS BAR OF GOLD.

A report has been made to the Police by one Abdul Zulkarnain, a resident of Tonk who arrived in Bombay from Surat on Monday evening and who is quite a stranger in this city, of how he was deceived by three Hindus and robbed of twelve guineas. He states that he alighted at Grant Road station and was walking to Lydwine when he was pointedly accosted by a Hindu who was making a self-introduction. He entered into a conversation with him regarding the weather, etc. The two then walked along together when another Hindu met them and joined them. A Hindu further on they were joined by a third man who came up talking to the trio and asked them whether they had found a bar of gold or the way as he had dropped one. As now they confessed to having found nothing the man set, leading to go to search for the gold and his two newly formed acquaintances then continued their walk when suddenly one of the two Hindus produced a piece of metal resembling gold and asked his two companions if they cared to buy it of him. The first Hindu said he would buy it for 15 guineas and the second Hindu took out 12 sovereigns, which amount they jointly paid for the supposed bar of gold. The complainant took the metal and arranged with his companion to meet him the following day at the Lydwine and there they would settle about their share. The two then parted and have not been heard of since. The bar of gold proved to be non-gilded with a fine coating of gold.

ALCAZAR.

On Monday night the management put up an extra attraction in the shape of a wrestling contest. A purse was offered and a percentage of which was given to the Indian-British Institution and a cup for the winner presented by Messrs. John Rang. Mr. Harry Wilkin (amateur champion of Lancashire) met Anton, Nelson (champion of Denmark). Mr. Jackson (only introduced a man). Wilkin was a pupil of Tom Cane and was for some time wrestling partner to the great "Napoleon" wrestler Nelson and met and beat a number of wrestlers in the British and different parts of the Continent. Physical Instructor Amos of the Flanagan "Swimsuit" acted as referee. Wilkin was the heavier of the two men by about 2 stone. Both men looked in the pink of condition when they took corners on the mat. Only pin falls were to count. Wilkin by a neat piece of work pinned Nelson in 3 min. 39 seconds. After a brief rest they were at it again, Wilkin laying down to it but Nelson was unable to turn him over on his back. Waiting his opportunity and whilst Nelson was released his hold he got a fresh purchase, Wilkin like a flash turned and had his man beaten. The second bout lasting 3 minutes 20 seconds. Wilkin thus winning the cup and holds the Heavy weight championship of Bombay. Miss Una Jar, Reggie Williams and Laura Diamond provided the variety portion of the programme and several interesting Pictures were screened. A complete change of programme takes place on Saturday next.

A GALLANT RESCUE.

At about nine o'clock yesterday morning, whilst Dhoni, Dhond, the tinal of prov No. 3005 was steering alongside the s.s. Sutherland, conveying a number of coolies on board, two Hindu girls Takibai and Wanibai, who were sitting on the edge of the prow, overbalanced themselves and fell into the sea. Khanda Madh the husband of Takibai diving to their rescue and succeeded in saving Wanibai. His wife however was unfortunately drowned and no trace of her body has yet been discovered. It is alleged she was wearing jewellery worth Rs. 120.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Schneider of the Bombay Port Trust charged Dosa Beka and Dhond Bapaji, two dhondas, with sailing their craft without lights on Tuesday night. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

SERMONS OF THE DAY.

Driving to Servility or Rebellion.

"The Commonwealth"—The unnecessary way in which young men are hurried into making trouble is an alarming phenomenon in India. The Lucknow medical College strike is a case in point. The college has been in existence for two years and a quarter, and this is the third strike. The mere fact condemns the management. The present one is over the expulsion of two students, one apparently to cause his fellow-students' remonstrated about an insult offered to him, and the other for being supposed to be in a fracas from which it is alleged he was absent. The students begged the principal to cancel the expulsions, as they meant the ruin of the young men, on his refusal they struck. The college was closed, and on its re-opening on January 2nd only one student appeared. When the college was closed, the students, though they had paid rent in advance to the college, were turned out into the streets. The townsmen hospitably took them in, showing that town sympathy was with the young men. Everyone who has had much to do with Indian students knows now easy they are to guide, if kindness and courtesy are shown to them, but they are sensitively alive to insult, and their self-respect is strong. To trample on this produces as a result despicable servility in the weak, and rebellion in the strong; the latter is the better of the two.

Sir Henry Prinsep's Views on the Unrest.

"The Statesman"—It is impossible adequately to discuss here the question of the consequences resulting from the momentous educational reform initiated by Mr. Macaulay, and we have no wish to embitter the animating assurance shown by Sir Henry Prinsep in introducing a highly controversial thesis with the remark that "it is now almost universally admitted." We must content ourselves for the present with strongly repudiating his claim that the views he expresses are endorsed by a practically unanimous public opinion. So far as this from being the case, that there is a general and long-standing complaint on the part of those competent to speak on the matter, that the admirable educational ideal laid down by the authors of the 1854 Despatch has been largely disregarded by the Government—chiefly, we imagine, owing to lack of funds. Sir Henry Prinsep, the opinion is now widely held that it is not the system of education which is at fault, but the defective and half-hearted manner in which it has been carried out; and this, apparently, is the view which latterly has commended itself to the present Government of India. But enough has been said, we think to show that the views expressed in the extracts above quoted are scarcely worth serious discussion. Otherwise we might be tempted to comment on some of the further grave misstatements which disfigure the article referred to. Suffice it merely to call attention here to the preposterous assertion, which carries with it its own refutation, that we have been educating the youth of India solely in expectation of State employment. That Sir Henry Prinsep has allowed himself to give expression to such bizarre opinions on the general causes of Indian unrest is the more to be regretted as the force of his remarks on the special aspects of the questions discussed in the major portion of his article is likely thereby to be weakened.

The Fountain of Honours.

"Hindu Patriot"—The double honours of Khan Sahib and C.I.E.—an incongruous combination—conferred upon—the well-known cigarette merchant of Calcutta and Delhi, have taken many people by surprise. So far as the public is aware, the Khan Sahib first kept into fame by his order to present, on the occasion of the last Delhi Durbar, a packet of cigarettes to every British red-coat who honoured his Delhi shop with a visit—an offer which was taken full advantage of by Tommy Atkins. He also donated a sum of half a lakh of rupees to some fund associated with the name of the Viceroy or the Vicerine, we forget which. For such "public" services, our appreciative Government have delighted in doubly honouring him. But he is not much popular with his own co-religionists, as he declined to contribute as handsomely as he could, to the Turkish fund. It is true that the title of Khan Sahib is not one of much distinction. But now that he has discovered the key which unlocks the gate of the fountain of honours, he has only to open his purse-strings again and exercise patience, to be elevated to the dignity of Khan Bahadur—and later on of a Nawab perchance. "Among the newly-created Rai Bahadurs,—of—ought to be a happy man, as he is undoubtedly a well-known man, thanks to his long and persevering practice of contributing, or causing some body else to contribute to all the morning papers items of local news in which the central figure generally happens to be no other than his own good self. One day he appears before the newspaper reading public as an Honorary Magistrate of—sentencing Fakir Changa to jail for a month, for stealing a cocoanut. Another day he appears as the Government Pleader of—conducting in the local Munsiff's Court a "big" civil suit involving "many intricate questions of law", and perhaps no less a sum than one hundred Rupees. The very next day we may find him shining as an after-dinner or rather after-evening party orator, singing hosanna to the glory of some high official at an Indian entertainment given in the latter's honour by some nobleman or would-be nobleman. The same week we may perhaps read that he went to the Railway station one fine morning in order to garland Mr. Gokhale or Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee who happened to be passing through.—Indeed, easy cannot wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of his activities or of his methods of reaping himself perpetually in the lime light.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

The following moves are likely in the Posts and Telegraphs.—Mr. Doran will resume his appointment as Postmaster General Bombay, Mr. Sams applying for a long leave.

Mr. C. C. Sheridan will probably extend his furlough until next November. Mr. Stratfield James, Director of Telegraphs in the United Provinces circle will retire under 35 years' rule in April.

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The Khodiar Mata Temple at Bhavnagar.	
The Gackwar in Bhavnagar.	

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1914.

NAVAL POLICY.

The controversy that has arisen recently in British politics in regard to Naval expenditure is one that has recurred periodically during the past 30 years, and will probably continue to recur until the arrival of the millennium. When expenditure is rising, as is the case to-day, the agitation comes from the philosophical school of economists and peace advocates, who would be willing to sacrifice every practical consideration to abstract principles; and there are always a large number of people who will listen sympathetically to any proposals for the reduction of expenditure, regardless of consequences. When expenditure ceases to rise or an actual reduction is threatened, as occurred in the latter eighties and again in the early years of the present Ministry, the Big Navy School take the field, sometimes with justification and sometimes without. What is certain is that the general body of electors, whether Conservative or Liberal, are not in love with expenditure for the mere sake of satisfying jingoistic emotions, and if any Minister responsible for the Navy is ever able to make out a good case for the reduction of the Naval estimates he will at once achieve unlimited popularity. The suggestion, which has been put forward in some quarters, that Mr. Churchill is seeking for popularity by asking for an unnecessarily inflated expenditure, may be easily dismissed. Assuming the possibility of such sordid motives in a minister who has always shown the courage of his convictions, it is obvious that Mr. Churchill has little to expect by throwing in his lot with the Unionists, and he might easily make himself the most popular minister in the Liberal party, if he were unscrupulous enough to take up the position that a reduction, or a halt, in naval expenditure were feasible. When a minister who has been a consistent and persistent advocate of economy finds himself, in his position as First Lord of the Admiralty, compelled to ask Parliament for a further increase in expenditure that has already reached a figure undreamed of only a few years since, it does not suffice merely to denounce him on the strength of the fact that he is asking for an enormous sum and that nobody can foresee the end of these progressive increases. It is necessary to remember that he acts on the advice of a board of experts, that his demands are dictated by requirements based on careful strategical calculations and the consideration of comprehensive information as to the absolute and possible intentions of other Powers. And further that, before he can bring his proposals before Parliament, he must obtain the assent of the Cabinet. It is necessary therefore, before condemning Mr. Churchill's announcement of an increase in expenditure in advance, to await such explanation as he may have to offer in justification of his policy.

In the meanwhile it may be useful to examine briefly Great Britain's position as the supreme naval power and the relative strength of the navies of to-day. Mr. Gerard Fienness, writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette," gives a very useful comparison between the position to-day and what it was ten years ago showing how in spite of the vast expenditure she has been compelled to

make during the decade, Great Britain has relatively receded from the strong leading position which she occupied in 1901. Mr. Fienness gives the position in tabular form as follows. In 1901 the position was:

	1901.	Armoured Battleships.	Cruisers.
Great Britain	51	19	
Germany	20	1	
U. S. A.	25	0	
France	18	0	
Japan	10	4	
Russia	1	1	
Italy	7	1	
Austria	3	0	

Ships then built, building, and projected are included, and the result is to give Great Britain seventy-three ships as against ninety-seven for the rest of the world, a proportion that is somewhat over two-fifths. Britain had more than a two-keels-to-one standard over the next strongest naval Power in ships fit to lie in line, and was also well above the Two-Power Standard.

In the interval no fewer than five new nations have entered the ranks of those owning first-class ships, a fact, which as Mr. Fienness points out, is important on account of the possibility of the sale of these ships to other Powers, or of alliances being formed. In 1911, then, the position is as follows:—

	Dreadnoughts.	Efficient Pre-Dreadnoughts.
British Empire	42	18
Germany	25	10
U. S. A.	15	16
France	12	11
Japan	10	11
Russia	8	4
Italy	10	6
Austria	7	3
Turkey	1	0
Spain	3	0
Greece	1	0
Argentina	2	0
Brazil	3	0
Chili	2	0

It will be seen that the British proportion of the effective warships of the world has fallen from about two-fifths to considerably under one-third. It must not be assumed at once, of course, that this is a fact that need give cause for great alarm. On the other hand, this consideration of the relative strength of the navies of the world is apt to be ignored by critics of naval expenditure who would merely take into consideration the fact that British strength at sea, in actual fact, has never been so great as it is at the present day. Naval strength is purely relative and Great Britain is only strong so long as she maintains a position which would enable her to meet and overcome, as far as human judgment can foretell, any Power or possible combination of Powers by whom she might, in conceivable circumstances, be attacked. In this respect, it may be admitted at once that relatively she need not nowadays in her calculations cope with a Two-Power Standard in the sense that was necessary in the days when the Dual Alliance of France and Russia offered the chief possible danger. She has to-day, first to see that she is impregnable single-handed in the North Sea against Germany and, secondly, having for better or worse thrown in her political lot with the Triple Entente, to be sure that, in case of being involved in a struggle with the Powers of the Triple Alliance, there will be feasible such a sharing of responsibility as to ensure a sufficient strength on the part of herself and her allies as to be able to cope with the strength of Germany; in addition to which she has her responsibility for the protection of commerce and her possessions in every quarter of the Globe. A glance at the position revealed above, while it is satisfactory so far as it goes, shows that the British Admiralty cannot afford to cry a halt and must still be prepared to advance with every step in advance taken by our possible antagonists. And the knowledge we possess as to the advance likely to be made by Germany, Austria and Italy in the near future suggests at once that Mr. Churchill, in any increase in British progress which he may urge upon Parliament, will have little difficulty in justifying his position, if we are to provide against such contingencies as may arise in the Mediterranean—where Austria and Italy already enjoy a preponderating position—as well as in the North Sea.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF KARACHI.

A striking memorandum of great importance to the development of Karachi is published in last Saturday's "Sind Gazette." The memorandum is from the pen of Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., late acting Commissioner in Sind, formulating certain proposals for the consideration of the Municipality. At the outset Mr. Cadell declares that Karachi, if it wishes to realise its ambitions and to occupy the position which its citizens desire and expect, can no longer be worked on the old lines which, although they might have been suitable at an earlier period of development, require considerable alteration to-day. Mr. Cadell points to existing defects in many features of the Municipal administration of Karachi, such as those connected with roads, lighting, and even minor points of sanitation. In the course of his memorandum Mr. Cadell recommends

the raising of loans if the present financial position of the Municipality does not permit of further expenditure on objects the nature of which has been outlined above, and urges that there is no economy in allowing insanitary conditions to continue and in failing to provide for the expansion of the city in an adequate and orderly manner. Briefly, his recommendations are: Revision of the building bye-laws; amendment of the system of paying for setbacks and street improvements; preparation of a proper town-planning scheme; reform of the system of assessment of property to Municipal taxes; and appointment of a Municipal Commissioner as chief executive officer. With regard to the building bye-laws, it has long been felt that they are not specific enough, especially as regards due provision for light and air and for leaving sufficient open space at the back of buildings, and Mr. Cadell emphasises the need of clear legal power in the hands of the executive to enforce requirements. Again, it is notorious that too much is paid for land acquired by the Municipality, and there is a tendency to inflate prices on the part of landholders. What Mr. Cadell suggests is a change in the law so that the owner shall receive only the difference, if any, on valuation before and after acquisition, and that the valuation should be made by the Municipal executive officer, subject to appeal to the civil court. It is, however, with respect to the expansion of the city and the opening up of new areas that Karachi has its greatest opportunity, and Mr. Cadell has drawn up a scheme which seems highly practicable, the city being in the enviable position, denied to older cities like Bombay and Calcutta,—of having land in plenty for every class of the population and every kind of industrial enterprise. With this in view the first need is for a well-conceived town-planning scheme and the consequent arrangements for its methodical execution. Another point to which the late acting Commissioner draws attention is the inadequate provision of recreation grounds in spite of the advantage of open spaces and other facilities that exist. Mr. Cadell shows that the present assessment of property for taxation is too light. He found that the increase in assessment did not correspond with the very large rise in land-value in Karachi, and that the assessments were constantly discovered by the Income Tax Department to be too low. Mr. Cadell wholly condemns the present system of assessment and urges the adoption of the Bombay system, where an appeal lies from the assessor to the chief executive officer, against whose decision recourse must be had to the civil court. He is likewise against the limited control of the President and strongly recommends the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner as in Bombay, who, while subject to the control of the Municipality in matters of policy and in the provision and allotment of funds, would be responsible for the execution of work and the supervision of the staff. Mr. Cadell does not see any present necessity for an Improvement Trust, regarding it as "a dangerous remedy." On the whole, Mr. Cadell's scheme is an admirable one. The measures suggested will, of course, require, first, the thorough revision of the Municipal Act, which was primarily drawn up for moribund municipalities, and subsequently a new Act for Karachi alone. Mr. Cadell's suggestions are admittedly those of an expert on municipal administration and it is to be hoped that means will be speedily devised to enable them to take concrete shape.

DAY BY DAY.

Collector and Municipality.

The report of a case in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, which appears in our columns to-day under the heading "Collector's powers over a Municipality," is instructive. The facts and circumstances are fully set forth in the report, and the importance of the case lies in its exposure of the incompetence of the Collector of Surat to revise and suspend orders or resolutions made by the General Body of a district Municipality after due deliberation, unless such orders are of a nature to cause serious excitement and discontent in that area. No doubt the District Municipal Act provides some remedy against the various dangers to which a system of administration, dependent to some extent upon the occasional inexperience of non-official members, is sometimes exposed. But those stringent powers given under the provisions, which in popular parlance are known as "bludgeon clauses," need never be and could never be called into use in a matter like the present, where the General Body allows a plot of ground to be covered by a building and the controlling officer, i.e., the Collector, comes to the conclusion that that plot might well have been left free of buildings as a sort of breathing place. For municipal government would be impossible if the Collector were to act on his own view of matters in regard to which the municipality has a full discretion.

The Collector's Powers.

If the Collector of Surat thought that the present occasion could not be considered as an isolated case, but that it stood for a principle which ought to be enforced, he should have written to the Municipality for their future guidance and not have compelled them to revoke a permit which they had

no power under the law to do. As a matter of fact, the Municipality cannot, under the existing law, refuse a building permit. If they desire that a plot be not built upon, they must acquire it under the Land Acquisition Act. The Collector ought to have known all this. At any rate the Commissioner and Local Government, which confirmed the action of the Collector, should have consulted its Law officers before driving the plaintiff to a judicial tribunal and thus have saved him the trouble, expense and worry incidental to a law-suit. The plaintiff, we understand, had addressed a petition to His Excellency in Council, discussing all the aspects of the questions, but no official action has been taken.

The Governor's Dilemma.

There are quite a number of interesting reminiscences of King Edward's visit to India in 1875, and at least one good story, in Lord Suffield's "Memories." Constant references occur to the official apprehension which were felt as to the Prince's safety. At one place, which we wish Lord Suffield would name, we are told that the Governor wished to imprison a number of people "whose religious and patriotic zeal might have been dangerous."

This would have been a high-handed proceeding that might have led to complications. Yet the poor man dared not run the risk of leaving them free to their own devices. In his dilemma, he spoke out openly to his family, and womanly wit responded to the appeal. "Why not a garden-party, papa?" said his daughter, "invite them all, and keep them entertained until the Prince has passed through." The Governor's face lit up as by magic. His problem was solved. The doubtful ones were invited, and the garden-party was held in the grounds of the jail!

Who, one wonders, was this Governor? Lord Northbrook was Viceroy, and the provincial administrations were distributed as follows: the Duke of Buckingham, Madras; Sir Philip Wodehouse, Bombay; Sir Richard Temple, Bengal; Sir John Strachey, North-West Provinces; Sir R. H. Davies, Punjab; Sir J. H. Morris, Central Provinces. The story however, strikes us as one of those extravagant myths which find a ready currency among superficial people in England.

"Makara Sankranti."

To-day, according to the Hindu Calendar, the sun enters the Zodiacal sign of Makara or Capricorn, and the day, which is known as the Makara Sankranti, is held sacred amongst all Hindus. On this day, the sun having reached the southern most point of the Zodiac, commences the Uttarayana or six-month period of the northward march, which is held to be an auspicious period, in contrast to the Dakshinayana or the six-month period of the sun's progress from the sign of Cancer or "Karka" towards the southern most sign of Makara or Capricorn, which is held to be inauspicious. Most of the auspicious ceremonies of the Hindus, such as the investiture of the sacred thread, marriage ceremonies, sacrificial offerings, etc., are held during the Uttarayana which is ushered in by the Makara Sankranti. The worship of the Sun-god plays an important part in the observance of the pious on this day. After an early purificatory bath, either at home or in the sea, Hindus make offerings of *til* or sesamum seed, etc., to the Sun-god, which offerings are appropriated by the priests as their dues. Other offerings, such as those of metal pots, cloth, sugar, etc., are also made on the day. Special dishes are prepared in honour of the day in every Hindu household and there is much rejoicing everywhere, especially among the women who organise their own parties for mutual presentation of "halad" and "kunkum" or turmeric powder among friends and relatives. A special characteristic of the day is the practice which universally obtains among men of distributing *til-gul* or sesamum seeds, mixed with sugar, among all acquaintances. While presenting these sweets, it is customary to say "accept this sweet *til-gul* mixture and speak pleasant words to me throughout the year."

Parsi and Politics.

"The Commonweal," a weekly paper just started by Mrs. Annie Besant, speaks of the general indifference of the Parsi community towards the work of the Indian National Congress, and declares that there is a section of the community "which dislikes time, energy, or money being spent on any worthy object not exclusively Parsi." This is not true, for though the number of Parsis as active workers in the political field is comparatively small, almost every educated Parsi sympathises with the aims and work of the Congress and takes an intelligent interest in politics. The narrow sectarian feeling which Mrs. Besant complains of is gradually disappearing under the guidance of some of the recognised leaders, who are as keenly interested as Hindus and Mahomedans in the political redemption of India.

Daily Mortality Returns.

No case of cholera, but one attack and death from plague, and one attack and two deaths from small-pox were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. The total mortality from all causes was 96, as compared with 80 of the corresponding period of 1912 and 123 of 1911. Out of a total of 1,727 rats caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Monday last, 49 were found to be plague-infected, Maudslayi alone accounting for no less than 22 of the lot.

S. A. RAILWAY STRIKE.

ALARMING POSITION
AT CAPE TOWN.

BIG WORKSHOPS
STRIKE.

ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO BLOW
UP BRIDGE.

DYNAMITARDS TO BE SHOT
AT SIGHT.

JAGERSFONTEIN OUTBREAK
SEQUEL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Two important developments are reported in South Africa.

Half the railwaymen in the Salt River workshops, Capetown, have struck, and ringleaders are endeavouring to bring out the remainder.

An attempt last night to blow up an important bridge at Fourteen Streams failed. The junction points were damaged and the rails displaced.

It is announced in Pretoria that a full service of trains will be resumed to-morrow. It is understood that in order to safeguard trains, certain districts in the Transvaal and Orange will be placed under martial law; also that most drastic regulations will be framed, including the shooting of dynamitards at sight.

VARIOUS CALLINGS VOTE FOR
GENERAL STRIKE.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 13.

The ballots of shop-assistants, warehousemen, clerks, typesetters and other callings have resulted in favour of a general strike. The ballots of miners hitherto received, have resulted in a similar way.

The situation at Jagersfontein is becoming worse as the result of the inquest on the Basuto whose death led to Friday's outbreak. A miner has been charged with murder. Numbers of natives at Jagersfontein are anxious to return to their home and are being discharged in batches of hundred and two hundred, and escorted to the border.

COALMINERS REJECT MASTERS' TERMS.

A telegram from Durban states that the coalminers have repudiated the acceptance on their behalf of the master's terms.

Mr. Crosswell, the leader of the Labour Party in Parliament, denies having stated at Johannesburg that a general strike would be fatal to the true interests of workers.

The situation is becoming generally worse at Capetown. The Amalgamated Society of Railwaymen and Harbour workers has called out dockers at Capetown and other ports. These so far have remained loyal. CITIZENS AS SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

In all towns affected, citizens are volunteering to assist Government as special constables and in other ways. Mass meetings are being held condemning the strike and supporting the Government.

The socialist agitator Harrison has been arrested at Cape Town for a speech urging the blowing up of a line.

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR TWO
MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 13.

It was been ascertained that sufficient supplies of food are at present in Johannesburg cold-storage rooms to last for two months.

The Committee of Public Safety has issued a notification that steps have been taken to ensure the regular provision of necessities of life to all classes at regulated prices.

SIR B. ROBERTSON'S DEPARTURE FOR PRETORIA DELAYED

LORD GLADSTONE'S INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Owing to the strike the private secretary of Lord Gladstone, who was going to Durban to meet Sir Benjamin Robertson, was unable to arrive in time and the chief magistrate was the only official present to receive Sir Benjamin. The latter has been invited to stay with Lord Gladstone, but has delayed his departure for Pretoria owing to the uncertainty of getting

CANCER TREATMENT BY RADIUM.

RESULTS NOT TANTAMOUNT
TO A CURE.

MIDDLESEX SURGEONS' DISCLAIMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Sir Alfred Gould, Sir John Bland Sutton and three other surgeons of the Middlesex Hospital have written to the Press pointing out that the statement made by Dr. Lazarus Barlow in the "Times" on January 8th with regard to the successful treatment of cancer, was made without communication with those responsible for the treatment of patients and does not correspond with their experience. They say that in 1912, 319 cases were treated, of which 167 died, 67 were discharged at their own request and 85 remained.

In 1913 the figures were 361, 198, 75 and 88 respectively. According to their declaration the results of radium, although sometimes striking do not justify any statement as to there having been a cure.

The "Times" explains that Dr. Barlow's figures referred to women patients. The statement of Dr. Lazarus Barlow, of the Middlesex Hospital referred to above was to the effect that whereas in 1912 every patient died in the hospital which only admitted cancer cases that cannot be operated upon, only 36 out of 68 admitted from June to September 1913, succumbed. The remainder were discharged from hospital. Most of them were doing ordinary work. There were one or two recurrences, but the doctors hope that with a fuller knowledge of the action of radium, recurrences would be prevented.

INDIA AND HANSA LINE.

NEW MONTHLY SERVICE TO BOMBAY
AND KARACHI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Jan. 13.

The Hansa Line in conjunction with the Swedish and Norwegian lines, is starting a monthly service from Norway and Sweden to Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon; the first sailing will be on 15th instant from Christiania, calling at Gothenburg.

FALL IN RUBBER.

PORT OF LONDON CONCESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Port of London Authority announces that in view of the fall in price it has decided experimentally to reduce the rates and charges on plantation rubber by about ten per cent.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

M.C.C. DRAW WITH TRANSVAAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The match between the M.C.C. and the Transvaal, at Pretoria, resulted in a draw.

MR. ASQUITH LEAVES FOR THE
RIVIERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Mr. Asquith has left for Paris en route for the Riviera to join his wife.

M. DELCASSE'S SUCCESSOR.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO
RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 12.

M. Paleologue, an official in the Foreign Office, has been appointed Ambassador to Russia in succession to M. Delcasse, who has resigned, desiring to return to politics.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The death is announced of Admiral George Bosanquet.

Admiral George Stanley Bosanquet, born 1845, he took part as a junior officer in the Crimean War and took part in the siege and fall of Sebastopol. He was Lieutenant of the Calcutta at the capture of the fort at the entrance to the Pesho river in 1858. He was frequently engaged in operations in China during the next few years, and was promoted to Commander for his distinguished services. He was Captain of the Northumberland during the Egyptian War of 1882 and was appointed A.D.C. to Queen Victoria in 1884. He attained Flag Rank in 1887, and became an Admiral in 1898.

PRESS FORFEITURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

The Press in which the daily newspaper "Zamindar" used to be printed has been forfeited by order of the Punjab Govern-

VALONA COURT- MARTIAL.

ABORTIVE TURKISH RAID
SEQUEL.

ESSAD PASHA SUFFERS A REVERSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VALONA, Jan. 12.

A Court-Martial has begun under the presidency of Commander Weer, the commander of the gendarmerie of Bokir Aga. Six Turkish officers and five band leaders who were arrested here, are accused of being ringleaders in the attempted coup d'etat. A number of implicated civilians will also be court-martialled.

In the fighting near El Basan between the troops of the Pretender Essad Pasha and the gendarmerie, the former were defeated.

The Turkish officers who are on trial were the leaders of the buccannering expedition who were arrested on the evening of the 6th instant, either by the Valona Civil authorities with the assistance of the Dutch gendarmerie, or as the latter messages stated, on board the Turkish vessel by the Commander of the Austrian cruiser "Danubius". There were 300 Turkish troops on board and their idea was to land at night and proclaim Essad Pasha, until recently Turkish Minister of War, King of Albania. The latter, however, promptly disclaimed all connection with the attempt.

The bulk of the expeditionary force who either abstained from landing or were not allowed to do so, were taken to Trieste and kept in quarantine under guard preparatory to their being sent back to Turkey. Essad Pasha, "The Uncrowned King of the Albanians," it will be remembered, had seized the public funds at Durazzo where he established a Government of his own. The Provisional Foreign Minister Muid Bey thereupon called his partisans to arms to march against Essad, who had raised the Austrian flag at Tirana and summoned the Government at Valona to surrender the town. He could make little headway however, against Essad.

ESSAD PASHA



Bombay Chronicle Press.
The Albanian Pretender.

AVIATION IN THE SUDAN.

300 MILES IN 255 MINUTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KHARTUM, Jan. 13.

Pourpre, the first aviator to arrive in the Sudan, flew 300 miles from Abuhamed in 255 minutes. He received a great ovation on his arrival.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KHARTUM, Jan. 12.

The aviator Pourpre arrived here to-day and was welcomed by the Sirdar.

M. Pourpre reached Wadi Halfa on Jan. 7th having covered 300 miles at the remarkable speed of 70 miles an hour.

BENARES INSURANCE FRAUD
CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST
ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

In the Benares Insurance Fraud Case, the following further evidence was recorded.

Sub-Inspector Jogin Mogn Basu of Tanigudi, Decca, stated that Mukhoda and Baroda lived jointly at Paikpara in his circle. They had no landed property nor any other income. Mukhoda was a political suspect. His movements were watched whenever any political crime occurred and also weekly.

Kumar Roy Nayib, Ratanganj Kutcheri, stated that Baroda served under him for four years as his Peshkar on Rs. 15 per mensem and was dismissed four years ago. He said the figures in the cypher letter were similar to Baroda's. Baroda used to get about Rs. 200 annually besides pay. The Court then framed a charge against the accused under section 420, read with sections 511 and 116 I. P. C. The case was adjourned to 19th.

BULGARIAN SOBRANJE.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT OF
POLICY.

NO NEW WAR CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

M. Radoslavoff, premier, to-day read in the Sobranje Government's statement of policy. He pointed out that no party had a majority but that, as all others had refused to participate in Government, he and his colleagues had been compelled again to present themselves, hoping to secure the passage of the most indispensable measures, such as the approval of the treaties of peace of Bucharest and Constantinople.

Bulgaria had accepted the former with reservations supported by two Powers. These reservations were not being abandoned, but Government would work for a revision of the treaty by diplomatic means alone.

He repudiated in a most emphatic manner any intention on the part of Bulgaria to embark on a new war. A loan of 250,000,000 francs was contemplated. Finally he asked for a vote of two months' supplies.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR RE-
CALLED FROM GERMANY.

ENVER PASHA'S DRASTIC REFORMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

It is announced in Berlin that Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish ambassador, has been recalled by Enver Pasha. It is stated that he declined the offer of the appointment of inspector of the Third Army Corps in the Erdzingian district, and was consequently placed on half-pay. Enver Pasha's drastic reforms are being watched with some surprise.

MEXICAN REFUGEES IN U. S.

TO BE INTERNED INDEFINITELY IN
FORTRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The Washington Government has ordered the transference of all male federal Mexican refugees to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where they will be interned indefinitely. Women and children will be allowed to accompany them.

FRANCE'S MILITARY FINANCES.

£32,000,000 REQUIRED FROM SPECIAL
SOURCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

The French Minister of War has concluded his examination of the expenditure entailed by the Three Years Service Law and improvement of armaments. Non-recurring expenditure amounts to £26,000,000, chiefly for barracks. Expenditure on armaments amounts to £56,000,000, whereof £9,000,000 are not urgent. Altogether £32,000,000 are required to be raised from special sources. The remainder is to be derived from the ordinary budgets over several years.

PROPOSED MANCHURIAN LOAN.

EMISSARY TO VISIT EUROPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 13.

According to a telegram from Urga received in St. Petersburg, M. Moskwitz, ex-financial adviser to the Mongolian Government, is going to Great Britain and Germany to discuss with private capitalists the question of a loan. He will also try to buy arms in Germany.

MISSIONARY BROTHER'S COMPLAINT

BRAHMIN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT
AND TRESPASS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 13.

A case is proceeding in the Court of the City Magistrate which Brother Arthur of the Panch Hows Mission, charges a Brahmin named Dhyanaud Hari Har Swami of Vithal Peth with trespass, wrongful restraint and assault, in that he restrained the complainant from entering a house called the Dewanikhan which the Panch Hows Mission say has been in their possession since 1899.

A civil suit is pending regarding the possession of the party. The present case is based on the fact that the accused restrained Brother Arthur from entering the house. Several witnesses were examined including the Reverend Father Nicholson Superior of the Mission. The case is proceeding.

SIXTY EARTHQUAKES IN TWO DAYS.

APPALLING DISASTERS IN
JAPAN.

VILLAGES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

KAGOSHIMA, (Japan) Jan. 13.

Since Saturday there have been sixty earthquakes culminating daily in terrific eruptions.

On the island of Sakurashima, one village has been destroyed and it is feared that others have been wiped out.

Flaming lava has reached Kagoshima city and the situation is serious. The damage has been enormous. Two Japanese squadrons are steaming at full speed to the affected areas.

TIDAL WAVE AND EARTHQUAKE
IN PERU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIMA, (Peru) Jan. 13.

The lower quarters of Callao were inundated yesterday by a huge tidal wave. Simultaneously shocks of earthquake were felt, lasting 55 seconds. There were no fatalities.

PERAMBUR RIOTS.

MEN CHARGED WITH DACOITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

As a sequel to the riots which occurred at the Perambur Workshops of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway on the 19th December, 15 employees of the same shops have been charged under Section 391 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Bewes, of the firm of Messrs. Short, Bewes and Co., solicitors, Madras, is conducting the defence on behalf of the men.

Interviewed by a Bombay Chronicle representative yesterday, the General Secretary of the A.S.R.S. said that it was true that Messrs. Short, Bewes & Co. were the Society's Solicitors at Madras but that in this case no instructions had been given to them on behalf of the Society. The General Secretary added that his information was that none of the men charged were members of the Society, and moreover he had received no applications from the men for legal assistance. It appears that the men as a body have raised subscriptions amongst themselves for the defence of those charged.

It is stated that counter charges are to be brought against certain officials of the M. & S. M. Railway.

POISON FOR EPSOM SALTS.

GUARD'S FATAL MISTAKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 13.

H. A. De Lamos, (37), a guard on Burma Railways died suddenly yesterday morning from, it is alleged, poison, which he took by mistake for Epsom salts.

After partaking of the stuff he was immediately seized with vomiting and shortly after life was extinct. The deceased being a volunteer, was buried with military honours the same evening.

RAILWAY PROMOTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 13.

Major C. F. Anderson, R.E., Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, and officiating Deputy Traffic Manager, N. W. R. (Super-numerary) is promoted permanently to that rank with effect from 28th October 1913.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

The Hon. Mr. Henry Ledger has been elected President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce for 1914.

SIR R. W. CARLYLE.

PROPOSED VISIT TO C. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

Sir R. W. Carlyle, Member for Revenue and Agriculture will pay a short visit to the Central Provinces leaving Delhi on the 18th instant.

ALL-INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

FIFTEEN ENTRIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.

Fifteen teams have entered for the All-India Hockey Tournament to begin on the 19th instant. The teams entered are: O.R.R., Volunteers, E. I. R., Volunteers, Allahabad and Mussoorie Volunteers, Mirzapur Volunteers, N. W. R. Volunteers, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, U. P. Police, 2nd Berkshire, Middlesex Regiment, 2nd

ANOTHER DARING DACOITY.

HINDU FAMILY BRUTALLY
ASSAULTED.

ORNAMENTS WORTH RS. 5,000
PLUNDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 13.

A daring dacoity is reported from the village Ladlawala in the Gujranwala District, the victim being a Hindu, Lala Devidyal Suri. The dacoits, armed with hatchets and knives, broke into the house and after brutally assaulting Devidyal, his wife and daughter, decamped with ornaments worth five thousand rupees.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

RECENT GURKHA DISTURBANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held this morning, the Governor presiding.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee regarding the disturbances caused by Gurkha soldiers in Dacca and other places, Mr. Cumming said that after careful enquiry the District Magistrate of Dacca came to the conclusion that the incidents of the 11th, 12th and 13th November '07 were attributable to men of the 10th Gurkhas, but the accounts which appeared in the press were very much exaggerated. There were instances of mischief and assault and of taking small quantities of goods from shops either without payment or with inadequate payment. These occurrences were partly due to the refusal of the shopkeepers to sell goods and to shopkeepers demanding exorbitant prices. Allegations of general looting and of theft of large sums of money from shops had been proved to be false.

Continuing Mr. Cumming said, being strangers in the town, the Gurkhas were rudely treated by the inhabitants and believed that they were liable to be attacked. The second set of incidents is not clearly proved to be attributable to the men of the 10th Gurkhas.

Mr. Cumming further said it was not a fact that no complaints by shopkeepers and others were accepted at the police stations, and that no first information were recorded, but in several cases the informants expressed unwillingness to have investigations made and in these cases the first information were not recorded.

In reply to another question, Mr. Cumming said Government were defraying the expenses of Mr. Meredith, bailiff of the Calcutta Small Cause Court in the case now proceeding against him of assault in the execution of his duties.

CALCUTTA HOUSE SEARCHES

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

House searches in connection with the Calcutta bomb factory case and the Dacca and other seditious cases continue to be reported in the Northern quarter of the city. The police are still reticent, but it is understood that a considerable number of arrests have been made and that important developments are likely to result.

The house of a Bengali named S. Dass of 3, Kurrayah Road was raided on Sunday morning by the Special Branch of the Calcutta C.I.D. The search warrant was, it is understood, issued by the District Magistrate of Dacca in connection with the conspiracy trial. No arrest was made but a number of papers were taken away.

TELEGRAPHIST CONVICTED.

THREE MONTHS FOR BREACH OF
TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS.

MR. ACHARYA'S PLEA FOR WIDER PROVISIONS.

WELL-IRRIGATED LANDS.

EXEMPTION FROM ENHANCED TAX.

RESOLUTION NEGATIVED BY 33 TO 17 VOTES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 13.

The third meeting of the cold weather session of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir Harcourt Butler presiding. A large number of members were absent. There were no interpellations. Sir Reginald Craddock moved that the Bill for the protection of minor girls be referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Chariar made important observations on the Bill relating to the penal and reserve clauses.

BILL FOR PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS.

MR. ACHARYA'S CRITICISMS.

Mr. Acharya said: "In venturing to offer my remarks on the principles of this Bill I desire to associate myself with my Hon. friends who in September last offered the Hon. the Home Member their warm thanks and congratulations. This is a brave attempt, may I say the least of the kind, in the way of social legislation in sympathetic response to a fast growing national conscience. The speech which the Hon. the Home Member made when asking for leave to introduce the measure is a very careful performance, kindly in spirit and courageous in resolve, out while the sympathy is well-sustained throughout, I venture to think that the courage is not uniform. It is limited with excessive caution here and amounts to timidity there. To clearly understand the principles and provisions of the measure before us, the Bill must be read along with the speech of September last. So far, we shall find that the programme is fairly extensive. Into three parts, penal, remedial and preventive. The penal and remedial provisions are intended to enlarge the existing law on the subject, while the preventive provisions are new. The penal law relates to the protection of minor girls, the remedial law concerns itself with the rescue and unwelcome retention for immoral purposes, while the preventive part of the programme is an elaborate scheme for the rescue and protection of girls between sixteen years of age from immoral contamination. The existing penal law is contained in Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code. These two sections make it an offence for any person punishable with two years' imprisonment and fine, who disposes of any girl below sixteen years of age for immoral purposes whatever be the nature of the disposal by sale, lease or in other ways. The Section deals similarly with the person who obtains possession of the girl by nefarious transaction. The Bill makes two kinds of additions to these two sections. The existing provision is not clear in its intention as to whether in order to make the transaction penal the immoral purpose should be achieved or intended to be achieved while the girl remains legally a child under sixteen, or whether it extends to the employment of the girl for the said purpose at any age. The Bill clears this uncertainty and says that it is immaterial when the wicked intention is to be carried out. The move further says: "I think that it is immaterial whether the employment of the young woman for the sinister purpose is intended to be habitual or on single or isolated occasions. Some explanations are added by way of definition and for the technical purpose of the onus of proof of intention where the transaction is a fact. The remedy in question is embodied in Section 52 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Under the provisions of this section a woman divorced and unlawfully detained by fraud or force, or by the District Magistrate and if the woman is below 14 years, she will not be simply restored to liberty but by the same order restored to her husband or other natural guardians. All that the Bill does here is to raise the age from fourteen to sixteen. The changes proposed to be effected in the penal clause are of a minor nature and so on."

A HALF MEASURE.

It is a matter for regret that the reform, if it is certainly not half-hearted, is assuredly a half measure. The Hon. the Home Member while taking social reformers into confidence declines to give them the advice "quick march." In doing so he has not, I venture to think, fully appreciated the national awakening as to this vital aspect of social reform. If the Government will but see its way to enter fully into the feelings of the country they will find it is ripe and eager for a far greater measure of reform in this direction than the present Bill accords. If this Bill should keep the question of the age of girls for protection by Government and Society, it might, and ought to be, extended to eighteen not only for rescue and liberty from immoral criminals under the provisions of Section 52 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but also in relation to what is known as the age of consent. Certainly as regards ex-matrimonial relations, the law on this subject is strangely and ludicrously inconsistent. A girl below eighteen cannot legally give her consent to any transaction involving the loss of her property to the nearest extent, but a girl above twelve is by law authorized to give away what is dearer to her than life. A SCIENTIFIC AND SOCIALISTIC MISTAKE. The Hon. the Home Member's views about the coincidence of the age 12 with the natural development of girlhood are a venture so far as a scientific and socialistic mistake. The notion that nature is perfect and a safe and unerring guide to rational and civilized man was, we all know, long ago exploded as a superstition. Besides the Hon. the Home Member seems to use in this connection the phraseology unconsciously borrowed from the careless and by no means elegant literature of social reform warfare phraseology calculated to lower our conceptions of womanhood. It is difficult to understand exactly what he means by the age of 12 and the attainment of puberty by girls being nearly coincident and furnishing a guide for social reform and social legislation. The human female is no mere jumps from girlhood to womanhood in a few seconds, that human nature grows in a day from boyhood to manhood. The transition from childhood into puberty in both cases is slow, gradual and imperceptible save at distant intervals and the puberty in both is a long period in life and is the best period in life diversified by heredity and individual habits and conditioned by climate and social organizations. To talk of a girl attaining her puberty as if it were an event or a transition in her life is as inaccurate as it is misleading. The sober Indian thinker and leaders are no longer under a delusion as to this social problem. With them the problem is no longer as open and a controversial one. They are keenly and particularly alive to the great and emancipating evils of early widowhood and early maternity. It is only a question of plan and a programme with them. They need the support, the active support of the Government and especially in their attempts to readjust their social conditions in their most vital part. MINIMUM DEMANDS. The minimum of this active assistance they ask for is not only to raise the age of consent and to raise the age of minority under the criminal law to 15, but also to penalize improper and unlawful relations with minor girls. At present the law, as contained in Sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code, is based on two sets of persons who are responsible for wicked traffic in girlhood. The law punishes the buyer. But the law generally leaves alone the men for whose sake the sale and purchase are effected. I have never been able to understand this policy of the law. I think it is a barbarous relic of the old custom under which man's lapses into immorality have been treated with indulgence and easily condoned. Those of woman who are severely condemned and severely punished, this is a relic of "man-made" social philosophy and social law. To give full effect to the national feeling to the generous and anxious intentions of the Government, the better to protect female childhood and youth, ex-matrimonial relations with girls below eighteen must be penalized, except in cases where such relations have long been recognised by tribal customs as unions to the place of marriage and approaching decency and involving the rights and responsibilities of marriage. The Vice President asked the Member to confine himself to the principles of the Bill. The Hon. the Home Member's views about Devadasis and their vows of celibacy in the interest of religion are, Mr. Acharya continued, no doubt historical as evidence and classic as apologetics. These eternal maids who by their accomplishments maintain schools of attractive vice under the shadow of holiness are much beholden to him for his somewhat original and romantic defence to them. Perhaps this subject is best dealt with if and when the Government sees its way to attend to that long standard national grievance the reform of the law relating to religious endowments. RESCUE PROVISIONS UNSUITABLE. I now come to the third part in the programme to what the Hon. the Home Member calls the rescue provisions and here we are, I have no hesitation to say, on treacherous and dangerous ground. My thanks and congratulations extend to this part of the programme as well, in so far as intentions and objects are concerned which are most excellent but I fear the scheme propounded to give effect to these excellent intentions and noble objects is faulty and unworthy in the extreme and not only incapable of execution but also is in so far as it is practicable of administration, pregnant with mischief and harm far greater than the harm and mischief which it is intended to cure. The Vice President again asked the member to confine his remarks as he would have full opportunity in the Select Committee. Mr. Acharya examined the text of the Bill on this subject in detail and showed that total want of coherence in principles and details and one tried that he received girls whose names are registered and published to the world and a husband in this country and homes of refuge would be embarrassed and paralysed as to their future and future career. He concluded that the country would seriously resent the handing over girls rescued to custodians of other religions. ACTION IN LEGISLATION URGED. In India these homes would in all probability be homes furnished by the militant Christians, the Salvation Army and the administration of these, even if there is only few and rare cases of such custody by Indian girls to the Salvation Army, would produce national discontent and national heart burning and the general and vital interests of the people and State alike demand extreme caution in legislation of this kind in this country and at this crisis. He ventured to warn the Government and Legislature and begged and prayed that these rescue provisions of the draft Bill may be entirely dropped for the present.

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

"AS FAR AS WAS SAFE AND NO FURTHER."

Sir Reginald Craddock, who followed Mr. Acharya, said that in moving the motion he had deliberately refrained from making any further statement because there had already been two occasions on which the views of the Government had been before the Council. In 1912 when Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji introduced his bill to amend the law relating to the protection of minor girls, the Government was disposed to take into consideration the opinions of local Governments and the people in general had been received. At that time the proposal was entertained of making a differentiation in respect of the age of consent. It had been considered that the age of consent should be raised to 13 and between the age of 13 and 15 girls should be protected by the creation of a new offence of misbehaviour. As he had explained last September, he had been warned that this proposal would be dangerous. He recognised that Mr. Acharya was an ardent social reformer who wanted Government to take an active step in advance, but he was afraid that must pay some regard to the sentiments of the people at large.

CASE OF DEVADASIS.

With regard to Devadasis or girls dedicated to religious purposes, as he had explained in September, the omission in respect of these girls was merely an omission of name. They did not wish to say in words that a religious practice was in itself immoral. They were warned that, while such a life usually was accompanied by immorality, such was not the case originally. It was in fact immoral; steps could be taken without stigmatising the institution itself as immoral, but while the Hon. member was urging them to take steps with regard to the matter of age which the Government would hesitate to take, he was rather surprised to find him rather overcautious regarding the rescue provisions. These were cautious and tentative proposals. These were not the minimum steps which could be taken. The Hon. Member appeared to be unnecessarily timid with regard to the effects of the rescue clause. The Magistrate was only able to exercise his powers when he was satisfied that the provisions existed for the custody of the girl. They desired to proceed as far and no further than it was safe to proceed in so many in this regard byes and religious practices were involved. On the motion of Sir Reginald, the Bill was referred to the Select Committee.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon. Sir Ali Imam, in moving that the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill be passed, pointed out that the Bill was published last September and since then no criticism or any notice of amendment had been received. He claimed that the Bill was not contentious. The motion was put and carried.

TO ERADICATE FAMINE.

RAJA KUSHAL PAL SINGH.

PLEA FOR EXEMPTING TANK IRRIGATED LANDS.

After the Civil Procedure Code Bill was passed, Raja Kusal Pal Singh moved that all future settlements of Land revenue may increase of assessments due to the construction (otherwise than at the expense of the State) of wells, tanks or other artificial sources of irrigation be permanently exempted from assessment to revenue. The speaker said the important means of safeguarding and increasing agricultural produce in India by agricultural improvement was a problem of adequate water supply. Irrigation schemes require years to be developed while the system of wells is far less costly and yield immediate results in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. The exemption of improvements by irrigation from taxation is in perpetuum. The Irrigation Commission write that the increase in permanent wells was by far the greatest in Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the Famine Commission of 1880 recommended that this practice should be extended to Upper India so far as to the rule that the assessment of land irrigated from a permanent well should not be liable to enhancement on account of the well at any revision of settlement, provided the well was kept in efficient repair. He also quoted the recommendation of the Famine Commission of 1901 to the effect that in all future settlements any increase of assets due to construction otherwise than at the expense of the State, of wells or tanks or other artificial sources of irrigation should be permanently exempted from assessment to revenue.

LANDLORDS AND GOVERNMENTS' SHARES.

In support of his demand Raja Kusal Pal Singh also quoted the opinions of Lord Ripon and Sir Stewart Bayley during the debate on the Land Improvement Loans Bill and said: "A landlord secures his own share but that of the Government in the shape of revenue and cesses is always larger than his own share, the saving of which would accrue to the State in famine. Expenditure and loss of revenue, consequently on famine will recoup the loss which will result from exempting permanent masonry wells from taxation. In some cases the waterlevel went down, and the wells became useless and there were elements of uncertainty which discouraged investment in such works of irrigation. If, instead of constructing permanent wells, the landlords invested money in giving loans to cultivators they would get a much larger return. Unless the concession

asked for in the resolution was made there could be no sufficient inducement, to landlords to construct wells for improvement of lands. Continuing, the speaker further submitted that the capacity of the soil should not be taken into consideration. Government derived no benefit therefrom unless a landlord built a well. The landholders invested his own money and reaped advantages with the aid of irrigation which Government did not provide. The theory that the land belonged to the State and consequently Government had a right to take a share of the produce as rent was absolutely erroneous. The State demands upon land was not rent but only a land revenue or in other words a land tax. This view was taken by the East India Company who in their Despatch of 17th December 1856 laid down that the right of Government was not rent, which consisted of all surplus produce after paying the cost of cultivation and the profits of agricultural stocks, but a land revenue only. The speaker contended that was the soundest view which could be taken of the nature of the demand and in this view it was nothing more than a tax which was imposed upon land for the purposes of the State.

THEORY OF STATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

As a matter of fact the State was not the owner of the land. The contractual relations of landlord and tenant did not subsist between Government and landlord. The subordination of landlord was that of a subject of the Crown. The landlord's liability to pay a tax levied by Government was undoubted but it was wrong to assume that Government had a right to share in the profits. In support of this view he quoted an extract from Mr. Gokhale's speech. The speaker said there was a practical unanimity of opinion that the right of private proprietorship in land was generally recognised by Hindu Rajas, who claimed to receive from cultivators of the soil not a land rent due to a landowner but a land tax due to the Government of the country. The land revenue of the Hindu States was therefore a sort of tax on the income derivable from land. Referring to the Government of India's opinion that to exempt a profitable improvement from enhanced assessment would tend to favour the rich as against the poor, Raja Kusal Pal Singh held that landlord who was rich and would employ his capital in improving his land would realise larger profit. There was no reason why his poor neighbour should consider it a great grievance.

INDUCEMENT TO POOR LANDHOLDERS.

Even at present, the temporary exemption did not place a rich and poor landholder in the same position. If Government was pleased to grant the suggested perpetual exemption the fact that the improvement making landholder would be realising larger profits would be a potent stimulus to poor landholders who would probably borrow money and effect some improvement in his land. There were also present inequalities in the assessment. Some districts and provinces were lightly assessed while others were heavily assessed. Some enjoyed permanent settlement, while a short term settlement prevailed in others. Perpetual exemption should be granted in respect of both the existing and future improvements. Owing to the frequency of famines in Northern India, expenditure and loss of revenue were in consequence great and he said that if his resolution were accepted, famines would become things of the past and would cease to be dreaded by the people.

In conclusion, he said the loss of revenue entailed by the acceptance of his proposal would not be great, as apprehended. The incentives which Government supplied to agricultural improvements brought to people should be a matter of as much concern to Government as the amount of revenue which was brought into the Exchequer of the State. The increase in produce in consequence of improvements would result in the expansion of trade and if the concession prayed for was granted it would strike the popular imagination as an act of great liberality.

SIR GANGADHAR CHITNAVIS.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis was the next speaker. He thought that in the interest of the Government and landlords' improvement should not be taxed, and supported the resolution.

R. SITA NATH ROY.

Rai Sita Nath Roy argued that the resolution was a modest request and should be accepted.

SARDAR DALJIT.

Sardar Daljit also spoke in support and pointed out that the concession would not affect the exchequer.

MR. RAMANINGAR.

Mr. Ramaningar quoted Dr. Voelker, and the opinion of Lord Curzon's Government, and gladly supported Raja Kusal Pal's resolution. He also expressed his entire agreement with him.

SIR EDWARD MACLAGAN.

A FEW MISAPPREHENSIONS.

The Hon. Sir Edward MacLagan said he did not propose to enter into the reasons which would make it necessary for the Government to answer the resolution in the negative. The reasons were given in a resolution of 1905 and there would be a further explanation by the Home Member. He merely wished to point out a few misapprehensions in the remarks which had been made by some of the Hon. members. He did not propose to follow the Hon. Member in his discussion of the theory on which land revenue was based, whether the State and the landlord were in the relation of landlord and tenant, or whether land revenue was merely a tax upon income. There was nothing in the nature of the land revenue tax which made unreasonable the principle that the Government should share in improvements of this kind. It would be well if members understood to what extent the Government gave exemptions from assessment to such improvements in the Punjab. If a man made a well he received an exemption from enhancement for at least 20 years, and if it were found that the return from the improvement during that time did not amount to twice the capital involved,

he was given a further exemption, which might extend to another 20 years. In the United Provinces the case was still more favourable. The maker of a well received an exemption during the remainder of the existing settlement, and this might, where necessary, be extended on the following settlement, so that he must get an exemption of 30 years and might get an exemption for 60 years owing to the fact of the concession. Sir Edward then gave his own personal experience and said he had discussed the question with thousands of landholders and none of them had told him that they are being deterred from improving the lands for fear of enhanced assessment. He then discussed the reports of several of the famine commissions' reports and concluded that the Government would always be prepared to help the landholders, but would not be prepared to exempt improvements from assessment.

RAJA ABU JAFAR.

Raja Abu Jafar followed Sir Edward MacLagan and supported his resolution and thought the condition of the Zemindars deserved consideration at the hands of the Government of India.

THE MAHARAJA OF COSSIMBAZAR, RELUCTANT LANDLORDS.

The Maharaja of Coosimbazar in supporting said, it would have been an advantage if the uniform system of land assessment had prevailed throughout the country, and it was desirable that the land revenue system should move along the line of least resistance. The fact that the reason for every settlement was invariably followed by enhancement of the assessment, had a very disturbing effect in tracts of land where short term settlements prevailed. The landlord felt reluctant to incur heavy expenditure in improving his lands, because he knew that the revenue was sure to be enhanced after a term of settlement of ten or twenty years, and capital outlay on works of improvement could not be recovered in that period. It might be admitted that the State as the real proprietor of land was entitled to a share in the increase of assets, whether due to the state or landholder, but there ought to be a reasonable limit beyond which improvements effected by landholders should be exempted from revision and enhancement of assessment.

MR. ABBOTT.

Mr. Abbott also supported the resolution.

SIR ROBERT CARLYLE.

LOSS OF REVENUE LARGE.

The Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle replying on behalf of Government said, that in the first place, if the mover's proposal was accepted, the loss of revenue would not, as some Hon. members seemed to imagine, be comparatively small, but very large. Taking the figures available for the Punjab and the U. P. the loss of revenue, if the proposal were accepted, was estimated at a crore and a half rupees. Even if the application of the resolution were restricted to future wells, the loss of revenue would be very large. If the construction of wells proceeded at the same pace as it was proceeding now, Government would not be justified in incurring such a loss. He could understand the Council accepting the resolution, if their system were at variance with the best revenue traditions of this country, or with the practice prevailing in other countries. Their policy was quite liberal as the practice in any other country, and much more liberal than in some countries. It was only under the influence of the Government of India that the Native States had granted any system of liberal exemptions. He entirely sympathised with the Hon. Members' desire to increase the land supply and irrigation, but he joined issue with the Hon. member in his supposition that the acceptance of the resolution would have the anticipated result. The Irrigation Commission thought they had discovered the fact, that the exemption of wells in the Madras Presidency from enhanced assessment, had resulted in a greater measure of advance in well construction than that Presidencies then in Western India. It was very difficult to compare one province with another, but he had examined the figures, and had quite failed to find any justification for this conclusion. Comparing the figures for the permanent and temporarily settled tracts of the U. P. there was certainly nothing to show that there was a more rapid rate of increase in the permanently settled than in the temporarily settled tracts. He refused to follow the Hon. member in his discussion on the theory of land revenue. It had been the immemorial custom of every Government in India, to take a share of the profits arising out of land improvement. The Hon. member's resolution was inconsistent with the practice of other countries, and with the immemorial practice of the Government of this country. If the exemption of wells from enhancement was insufficient it was the Local Governments which should be approached, and he was sure that these would give sympathetic consideration to any reasonable proposals or advances.

Mr. Acharya pointed out the question, whether land revenue was rent or tax was an important matter, and a reply to that question was the basis of Government demand from land and the landlord's request for exemption of improvements from enhancement of revenue. He dwelt upon the incidence of taxation in the country and asked the Government to accept the modest resolution.

Raja Kusal Pal Singh summed the debate and replied to criticisms. He said he had moved a similar resolution in the Local Council which was not accepted. The resolution was negatived by 33 to 17 votes. Mr. Ramaningar's resolution on railway accidents was by permission withdrawn. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

FRIDAY'S MEETING.

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK.

DELHI, Jan. 13.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on Friday, 13th January, Sir Reginald Craddock will move that the Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of certain enactments be referred to a select committee consisting of Sir Ali Imam, Sir Ibrahim Rahim, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Mr. Huda Malik, Umar Hyat Khan, Mr. Ram Ramaningar,

Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Lathen, Mr. Malaviya, Mr. Sita Nath Roy, Mr. Banayate, Sir Edward MacLagan, Sir Rice, Sir Porter and the mover.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

Sir William Meyer will move that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the grant of loans to local authorities be referred to a select committee consisting of Sir Ali Imam, Sir Charles Armstrong, Mr. Barva, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Sir William Vincent, Raja Kusal Pal Singh, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Banayate, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Walsh and the mover with instructions to report on or before the 3rd February 1914.

SIR ROBERT CARLYLE.

Sir Robert Carlyle will present the report of the select committee on the bill to prevent the introduction into India of any insect fungus or other pest which is, or may be, destructive to crops. The Hon. Sir Ram Banadur will move the following resolution:—That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that the Government may be pleased to direct that the provisions of Chapter VI of the Civil Regulations, relating to acting allowances, be also extended to the members of the Provincial Civil Services, Judicial and Executive holding substantive appointments and officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade as laid down in article 105 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations.

SIR FAZLUBHOY CURRIMBOHY.

Sir Fazlulbhoi Currimbhoi will move the following resolution:—That this Council recommends to the Government of India that a committee may be appointed consisting of members of this Council, to enquire into and report on the question of improving the Mail service between Great Britain and India.

A FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the well-known war correspondent, who has just retired from active service, fought as a youngster on the Confederate side in the American Civil War, and, it may be added, says the "Westminster Gazette," was twice sentenced to be shot by the Federal in the course of the campaign. Mr. Burleigh has seen more active service, probably than any man living, not excluding professional soldiers, since he has participated not only in our own wars, but in those of all other nations during some half a century, in the course of which he has been engaged in some twenty-five different campaigns. He has gone through enough hardship and exposure in pestilential climates to kill half a dozen men.

A "SCOOPI."

One of Mr. Burleigh's best "scop" probably was his interview with Joubert on the eve of the last South African War. The war troop train by which he was travelling was overtaken by a special on which Joubert and his staff were going to the front. Burleigh waited till it was just moving out of the station, and then bluffed the station-master into stopping it by signal, telling him that he had been left behind. The special stopped, and Burleigh got on board to be congratulated heartily by Joubert on his enterprise, and to get from the Boer generalissimo a capital interview. "Be regret to learn that Mr. Burleigh has not been in good health of late, but we hope to hear better accounts of him before long. The best wishes of many friends will follow him into retirement."

AMERICAN INDIANS AS CUBISTS.

There is no new thing under the sun—not even Cubism, says the "Westminster Gazette." The Cubist school was really founded by the North American Indians, two hundred years ago. That, at any rate, the claim made for them by Lone Star, an art instructor in the United States, is well substantiated by examples from his own large collection of native art specimens. The eagle, for instance, which is a common figure among them, is only a square-shaped totally unlike an eagle, yet it immediately impresses the onlooker with the conviction that it is an eagle. This, declares Lone Star, is the height of Cubist art.

THE WORLD MYSTERY.

The adjourned enquiry regarding the death of an aged Hindu woman who was found lying dead in her hut at Worli, was concluded at the morgue yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner. The facts relating to the death of the deceased have already been published. Dr. Arthar Powell, Police surgeon who examined the deceased certified that he saw the woman lying dead with a cord tied tightly round her neck, besides the lower part and left side of her skull were fractured. He was of opinion that death was due to strangulation and the skull must have been fractured after death. The jury returned a verdict of death from strangulation but by whom and under what circumstances they could not say.

BOMBAY COTTON SLUMP.

DEALERS AND FORWARD PURCHASES.

The Bombay Native Piece Goods Association received the following telegram on the 8th instant:—

"Secretary, Native Piece-Goods Association, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay. Hon. G. J. resolved stopping forward purchases four months. Piece-Goods Association, Karachi. To this telegram, the Association replied on Monday:—

Assadoss Shihrai, Secretary, Piece-Goods Association, Karachi. No resolution stopping forward purchases four months. Secretary, Native Piece-Goods Association."

PILGRIMS FOR KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 13.

The Mecca pilgrim vessel Spuma left Aden on the 8th instant with pilgrims for Karachi.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

A MORTGAGE DECREE.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

HAJI GANI HAJI USMAN v. HAJI USMAN
ABRA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff and the second and third defendants, who were second mortgagees.

The suit was on a mortgage of Rs. 11,000. On 16th August 1907, the defendant executed a mortgage in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 11,000 at 9 per cent per annum, advanced to the defendant by the plaintiff. There was a provision in the mortgage deed that in default of payment on the due date, compound interest with monthly rests should be charged. The amount became due on 16th August 1908, but nothing was paid either for principal or interest though the plaintiff had written to the defendant and the latter had acknowledged receipt of the letter.

A decree for Rs. 11,000 with interest as claimed was made. In default of payment plaintiff must apply to Court for order for sale of the mortgaged property.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Mulla and Mulla.

LOSS ON FORWARD TRANSACTIONS
DECREE.MESSRS. A. HANCIHAL AND CO., A FIRM v.
MAHMOUD YAKIN AND OTHERS.

Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs worked as "pakka adatyas" for the defendants, who consigned 217 bales of cotton to them for sale. The plaintiffs advanced monies on those goods and also accepted "Hundis" for the defendants. There were also forward contracts for 100 bales on which a loss was suffered and the difference remained to be paid.

A decree was made for the plaintiffs for Rs. 5,000 with interest at 12 1/2 per cent per annum from 13th January 1913.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Amin and Desai.

Solicitors for the defendants: Rustonji & Co.

UNPAID "HUNDIS."

MATHURAM RAJMAL, A FIRM v. JASWATRAM
DANI AND ANOTHER.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiffs.

The plaintiffs were a trading firm and acted as agents for the defendants. An account of the transactions was made up and adjusted and settled for Rs. 4,400. The defendants passed five "hundis" payable at sight for the amount. Out of the five "hundis," only two "hundis" for Rs. 1,400 were paid, the balance of Rs. 3,000 remaining unpaid.

A decree for Rs. 3,000 with interest at 6 per cent per annum from October 1913 was made in favour of the plaintiffs.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Bhaisankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Solicitors for the defendant: Mulla and Mulla.

INDIAN PRINCE'S DURBAR
JEWELLERY.

Claim of Rs. 5,890 Decreed.

MESSRS. C. VORBAID & CO., A FIRM v.
PRINCE HITENDRA NARAYAN OF COCHIN
BEHAR.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Talyarkhan applied for an adjournment by consent, saying that he had received a telegram from Messrs. Watkins & Co., Solicitors, Calcutta, to the effect that the defendant was ill and could not attend.

His Lordship said that no warrant had been filed and he could not allow Mr. Talyarkhan to appear for the defendant.

Mr. Mulla then proved his case by putting a partner of the plaintiff's firm in the box. He said that on the occasion of the Delhi Durbar he had sent jewellery to the defendant who was a brother of the Maharajah of Cochin Behar. The particulars of the valuables sent were annexed to the plaint. It was agreed that payment of the price should be made in Bombay. The defendant had paid Rs. 500 and the balance remained due. It was also agreed that, if payment was not made within a month, interest at Rs. 12 1/2 per cent per annum should be charged.

A decree for Rs. 5,890 with interest as claimed was made.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Mulla and Mulla.

SUIT FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

BAI MANEKRAM v. NANDAL THAKREKARS.

Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Desai appeared for the defendant.

This was a suit for specific performance of an agreement for the sale of certain property. The defendant raised an objection to the title of the plaintiff, because a certain decree, dated 16th October, 1908, under which the husband of the plaintiff acquired the property by way of partition was not stamped.

Mr. Desai tendered the decree, observing that His Lordship had power to admit the document on payment of the duty and ten times the amount of the proper duty as penalty. The value of the plaintiff's husband's share under the decree for the purposes of stamp duty being Rs. 630, the whole amount to be paid as penalty came to Rs. 6,930.

The property had been mortgaged by

plaintiff's husband and the plaintiff was selling it as administratrix of her husband's estate.

Per Curiam: You are not in a position to convey, until the sanction of the Court to the sale has been obtained.

His Lordship, therefore, adjourned the suit for a fortnight to obtain the leave necessary under section 90, of the Probate and Administration Act.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Talyaji, Dabholkar and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Wadia, Ghandy and Co.

MONEY-LENDING SUIT.

VALIDITY OF AGREEMENT IMPUGNED.

CUTCHI MEMON AND HINDU LAW
CONTRASTED.(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)
MANGALDAS N. MOTIWALA AND HOME,
N. A. WADIA v. ABUL RAZAK HAJI
SULEMAN, ABUL WAHED AND
R. D. SETNA.

This suit came on for hearing before His Lordship to-day.

The first defendant owed large sums to first and second plaintiffs. Both the plaintiffs had filed suits against the first defendant and obtained decrees against him for Rs. 14,450, Rs. 6,951-6-0 and Rs. 3,036-10-6. They applied for execution of two of these decrees by arrest of the first defendant, and on the 4th January 1913 the first defendant was arrested at the Mahabuxi Race Course by the Sheriff's Bailiff in pursuance of warrants issued. The plaintiffs allege that the defendant then proposed that if the plaintiffs released him he would execute in their favour a legal first mortgage of all his share, right title and interest in the ancestral properties of the Cutchi Memon Joint family of which the first defendant was a member. The plaintiffs say that they agreed to this after much reluctance and persuasion, on the first defendant's agreeing to execute an agreement to that effect. The plaintiffs further say that thereafter Mr. Dubash solicitor, was sent for to draw up the necessary agreement. As however it was late in the evening and the Sheriff's Bailiff was anxious to go home it was arranged that the first defendant should sign a kutchi agreement on a plain paper first. After this the Sheriff Bailiff left; then with some difficulty two stamped papers of 8 annas each were obtained and a full agreement was drawn up. This was read out and explained to the first defendant. The latter insisted on interest at 6 per cent, only being mentioned in the agreement. This was agreed to by the plaintiffs and the document was then executed by the first defendant. The plaintiffs filed the suit originally praying for specific performance of this agreement to give a legal mortgage as against the first defendant. Since the date of the suit the first defendant, however, had become an insolvent. The plaintiff was therefore amended by making the official assignee a party and the plaintiffs now sought against the official assignee specific performance of this agreement by the execution of a legal first mortgage of the insolvent's share in the ancestral property.

"UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRINK."

The first defendant admitted execution of the agreement but submitted that the agreement was not binding on him as it had been executed by him when he was under the influence of drink and under undue influence coercion, threats and pressure. Very soon after the agreement he had made a declaration to Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil as notary public in which he had stated in detail the circumstances under which he was made to execute it. He alleged that the object of the plaintiffs in arresting him on the 4th of January 1913 was to bring pressure on the first defendant's father to pay up his debts. Immediately after arresting him they had sent word to his father informing him of the first defendant's arrest; but his father had refused to pay. Then the plaintiffs took the first defendant to a club called Mr. Patel's Club and later to the first plaintiff's bungalow at Sleater Road and there the first defendant was made to drink heavily. There came the suggestion of this mortgage from the plaintiffs and the first defendant signed the document at about 1 a.m. without understanding its true nature and effect while he was under the influence of drink. The first defendant also raised the defence that, at the date of the agreement, he had no interest in the family property capable of being transferred by way of mortgage.

PLAINTIFFS' GOOD FAITH QUESTIONED.

The second defendant also disputed the binding nature of the document having regard to the circumstances under which it was executed. He further submitted that the plaintiffs had obtained the document fraudulently and not in good faith when they were aware that the first defendant was in hopelessly insolvent circumstances. He submitted that the plaintiffs had obtained the same with intent to defraud the other creditors of the first defendant. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Raikes, and the Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiffs.

Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. Jinnah appeared for both the defendants.

WAS THE TRANSFER VALID?

The first question in the suit was whether the first defendant, a Cutchi Memon, had a vested interest in the family property, which he could transfer, and the arguments of Counsel were first confined to this point.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that a Cutchi Memon son took a vested interest exactly like a Hindu son. This was conclusively proved by a series of decisions of the High Court. Cutchi Memon estates had always been dealt with on this footing. He referred to the records of the proposed Cutchi Memon Bill and cited a minute by Sir Charles Sargent written in 1896 in which he had clearly said that a Cutchi Memon son took an interest by birth in the family property.

The Khoja Succession Bill also contemplated the distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property. He said that the present estate had come to Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed by partition decreed in Suit No. 86 of 1909 and the pleadings and proceedings in that suit clearly showed that Cutchi Memon sons were treated like Hindu sons having an interest by birth in the family property. He agreed with Mr. Justice Beaman's view, expressed in a

recent judgment that the earlier cases were assumed to have decided more than what they did; but it was too late in the day to quarrel with this series of decisions. The current of decisions dated back to 1885 and a court of first instance could not disturb it. He then cited a series of authorities for the above proposition. He then went on to lay down the proposition that property may be coparcenary without its being subject to the incident of partition and cited general authorities in support of this view. He then said that if His Lordship was not satisfied about the correctness of the view he had put forward he would ask for time to look into records for more material.

MEMONS AND HINDU LAW.

Mr. Setalvad then addressed the Court. He submitted that Cutchi Memons were prima facie governed by Mahomedan Law, only such Hindu Law as they had adopted by custom being applicable to them. The decision only showed that they had not adopted the Hindu Law Succession and Inheritance and not the Hindu Law of Property. If any party wished for the application of other portions of Hindu Law to Cutchi Memons it was for that party to prove that that portion of the Hindu Law had been adopted by Cutchi Memons as a custom. The plaintiffs had not even pleaded custom. Taking an interest by birth was no part of the Law of Succession and Inheritance, but partition was essentially connected with doctrine of a vested interest and that did not exist here. He then replied on and distinguished the various cases cited by Mr. Inverarity. He submitted that there was no decision which laid down that the Hindu Law of joint family property applied to Cutchi Memons. He submitted that the observations in some of the cases cited were obiter. He relied strongly on a recent judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman which reviewed all the cases on the subject.

After Mr. Inverarity had replied his Lordship intimated that he wished to have evidence of facts regarding the property now in the hands of Suleman Abdul Wahed. At this stage the hearing was adjourned. Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon.

Attorneys for the defendants: Payne and Co.

CLOTH MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY

AHMEDABAD MONEY-LENDER'S
PETITION.RE NANAL BAPULAL & MANILAL BAPULAL,
INSOLVENTS, HANZABALI ESCUALL,
PETITIONING CREDITOR.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Mr. K. B. Dastur applied to His Lordship that Nanal Bapulal and Manilal Bapulal who were doing business as cloth merchants at Mulji Jetha Market and were proprietors of a dairy firm known as the Suris Dairy Firm Co. at Ahmedabad, be adjudicated insolvent. The petitioner is a Bora merchant of Ahmedabad, who lends moneys also. The insolvents are indebted to the petitioner in the sum of Rs. 10,000, being the aggregate of 4 hundis each for Rs. 2,500, drawn by one of the insolvents, Manilal Bapulal upon the firm of the insolvents at Bombay. The hundis had not become due, but the petitioner has learnt that the insolvents have committed acts of insolvency under Sec. 5 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act: (1) The insolvents have transferred their property; and (2) their whereabouts in Bombay are not known. His Lordship adjudicated them as insolvents.

Petitioning creditor's solicitors: Jehangir, Gulabhai and Billimoria.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PARTITION OF SELF-ACQUIRED
PROPERTY.CLAIM FOR HAL SHARE
DISALLOWED.(Before Justices Beaman and Shah.)
GODIMARD UKHA GUJAR v. SONJI VITHOBA
GUJAR.

This was an appeal against the judgment of Mr. N. N. Choksi, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia who dismissed it with costs as the plaintiff refused to pay the Court fees as directed.

The facts of the case are these:—The plaintiff-appellant sued to recover by partition his half share in certain property, alleging that his father Krishna, and uncles Dashrath and Sonaji were three brothers; and their joint family resided at Pikheda in the Jalgaon Taluka. Their father Vithoba died about twenty years ago; and as the joint family could not well maintain itself on agriculture it left Pikheda, and came to Chahardi in the Chopta Taluka. The plaintiff's father Krishna was the eldest of all the brothers and the manager of the family. He with his own exertion and the assistance of the other shares brought waste land into cultivation and thus maintained the members of the family. Krishna died about twenty years ago and after him his younger brother Dashrath began to manage the affairs of the family. The said Dashrath died about eighteen years ago, and after his death the first defendant began to manage the family affairs and as Dashrath left no issue the plaintiff and the first defendant became his heirs. In 1914 the plaintiff demanded his half share in the joint property but the defendants refused to give him anything. When the plaintiff demanded his share, the defendants drove him out of the house, and since then he began to live separately. The plaintiff had no knowledge of the value and description of the ancestral and joint moveable estate and so he could not give a definite description of the same. He was willing to play any additional court fee which might be necessary.

DEFENDANTS' WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The defendants in their written statement stated that during their father's life time the brothers lived at Pikheda, but as there was no means of maintenance at that place, the first defendant was taken by his aunt to Chahardi, and from that time he resided at that place. He resided at Chahardi and his brother Krishna at Pikheda and he also died there. He and his brothers were never members of an undivided family.

family; and he resided separate from his brothers and he had acquired the property in suit by his own exertion and his brothers had no claim over the same. Although he came to reside at Chahardi, he did not relinquish his right in the ancestral property at Pikheda. He alone had been enjoying the property in suit and neither the plaintiff nor his father ever received or demanded any income of that property and therefore the suit was time barred. The plaintiff never resided jointly with him and so he was not driven out.

The main issue in the suit was whether the lands and house in dispute were the joint property of the plaintiff and the defendants as alleged by the plaintiff.

JOINT OR SELF-ACQUIRED
PROPERTY.

The lower court decided that the property was not the joint property of the parties. To prove that the property was joint, there was no documentary evidence at all. On the contrary, there was abundant documentary evidence to show that all the property were acquired by the first defendant without any assistance from his brothers. The oral evidence was contradictory and not reliable and it did not prove that the property was acquired by the three brothers jointly. On the whole the oral and the documentary evidence conclusively proved that the first defendant himself acquired the property without any assistance either from his brothers or the joint family funds.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments confirmed the judgment of the lower court and dismissed the suit with costs.

Mr. Bhatt appeared for the plaintiff-appellant.

Mr. Shingne appeared on behalf of the respondents.

NON-JOINDER OF PARTIES.

RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

(Before Justices Beaman and Shah.)
M. J. D. SILVA v. MRS. D. J. S. MENEZES.

This was an application made to the High Court under its Civil Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

The facts are these:—The opponent Mrs. D. J. S. Meneses as administratrix of the estate of the deceased Mr. D. J. S. Meneses passed a sale-deed of a bungalow (purporting to be of her own ownership) to the applicant in payment of the debt due by the deceased to the applicant. The sale of the said bungalow was held by the applicant under a permanent lease from a Jaghirdar. The present holder of the Jaghirdar being under the Courts of Wards, Mr. A. H. Simcox as Collector of East Khandesh is in charge of the estate. The said Mrs. Meneses collusively and without consideration surrendered the lease to Mr. Simcox in 1909 and it was then sought to clear the title of the applicant by calling upon her to pay the applicant rent for the site in dispute. As a result of the collusion and default of the opponent, the applicant brought a suit in 1910 in the Court of the District Judge of Dhulia making the opponent and Mr. Simcox parties thereto. The plaintiff was first directed by the District Judge to be returned for presentation to the First Class Sub-Judge's Court and when presented to the F. C. Sub-Judge's Court, the latter held that it had no jurisdiction but that it should be filed in the District Court and eventually the High Court decreed that it should be entertained in the District Court. On remand the District Judge passed an order under Order I, Rule 10, Civil Procedure Code, to strike out the name of the opponent from the suit and thus virtually dismissed the suit against her and directed it to proceed against Mr. Simcox.

Mr. Mulgaoker on behalf of the applicant contended that the Lower Court has no jurisdiction to strike out from the defendant a person against whom the applicant sought relief in his plaint. The plaintiff had set out causes of action against both the defendants and in the alternative prayed for damages for the injury to the applicant's title caused by the act of each of the defendants, and the Lower Court acted illegally and with material irregularity in taking action under Order I, rule 10, ignoring Order 2, rule 3 of the Civil Procedure Code. The defendant No. 1 should be continued as the defendant No. 1 in the case. Their Lordships after hearing the arguments reserved the order of the Lower Court and made the rule absolute.

Mr. Mulgaoker appeared for the applicant.

Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the opponent.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE
COURT.DISPUTE OVER SHARE
CERTIFICATES.COTTON PRESS/SKAREHOLDERS.
DEBT SECURITY.(Before The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice
Bachelor.)
GOKULDAS KALLANATH COTTON PRESS CO. v.
SHRIDHAR GOVIND RANADE.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman who on 29th August 1913 passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff-appellant. The appellants-respondents are the Gokuldas Chulianji Cotton Press Co., Ltd., which has its registered office at Victoria Bunder Road.

The facts in this suit are briefly as follows:—On 1st March 1912, the plaintiff (Dr. Ranade) advanced to one Harijan Motichand, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Nagji and Co., the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the defendant (appellant) company, the sum of Rs. 2,500 on a loan for one year.

On 1st June 1912, the plaintiff again advanced to the said Harijan Motichand a further sum of Rs. 3,500 for one year. To secure the repayment of these two sums, Harijan Motichand deposited with the plaintiff (Dr. Ranade) the certificates of 100 shares of the defendant (appellant) company. The said Harijan was the registered shareholder of the company. A transfer form for transferring the whole of these 100 shares into the plaintiff's name was

filled. The loan had not been paid up by Harijan up to the time of filing this suit. On 25th June 1913, the plaintiff through their brokers Messrs. Vassonji and Juthia lodged the certificates of the said shares with the defendant company and wanted the company to transfer the said shares into his own name. A receipt was made out by the defendant company not in the name of the plaintiff (Dr. Ranade) but in that of Harijan Motichand. When the plaintiff became aware of the form of the receipt, he demurred to it and required the company to give him a receipt for the share certificates of 100 shares in his own name. The clerk of the defendant company however refused to comply with the above request of the plaintiff. On 27th June 1913, the defendant company informed the plaintiff that the transfer of the said shares to the plaintiff was disapproved by it. The plaintiff submitted that while the company disapproved of the transfer of the shares to the plaintiff, it was the duty of the defendant company to return to the plaintiff the said share certificates and the said transfer form which had been deposited by the plaintiff for the purpose of such transfer.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION.

The plaintiff contended that in the circumstances he was entitled to have back from the defendant company the share certificates for 100 shares standing then in the name of Harijan Motichand as well as the transfer form. The defendant company, who had refused to sanction the transfer, claimed to be entitled to retain the share-certificates and the transfer form, signed by Harijan, on the ground that under the Articles of Association, the Company had a prior and paramount lien upon all shares, and that Harijan Motichand was heavily indebted to the company in a sum far exceeding the then value of the 100 shares. The defendant company chiefly relied upon Articles 20, 34, 35, 36, 58 and 59 of their Articles of Association. The plaintiff contended that he was not concerned at all with the actual shares of Harijan Motichand. He was concerned with certain papers or vouchers known as share-certificates and a transfer form, in which property he had an interest, and which was deposited with him by Harijan as security. He sent that property to the defendant company for a specified purpose. The defendant company refused to carry out that purpose and yet detained his property.

LOWER COURT'S FINDING.

Mr. Justice Beaman held that the plaintiff's claim was well-founded in that he had proved that these share-certificates and transfer form were given to him by way of security by Harijan Motichand and it was he who put them temporarily in the possession of the defendant company in order to have the transfer of those shares to his own name duly effected and that the defendant company having declined to accede to his request in that matter, His Lordship thought, they were now bound to restore to him his property and so it must be decreed with all costs upon the defendant. His Lordship observed that it was only a simple case of detinue and the appropriation by the defendant company had been in violation of the distinct understanding upon which alone the plaintiff put the company in possession of this property. The defendant company preferred an appeal from the above decision.

Mr. E. B. Raikes appeared for the appellant.

Mr. M. R. Jardine appeared for the respondent.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of Mr. Raikes for the appellant affirmed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal. Their Lordships observed that the right of the plaintiff to the return of the documents was clear. The defendant company could not retain the documents on the ground that under the Articles of Association of the company, it had a lien on the shares of its registered shareholder, Harijan Motichand. The documents were given to the defendant company for a specified purpose only and the company ought to return them to the plaintiff. Their Lordships relied on *Rumens v. Har, L. R. 12, Q. B. 1827*, and *Borton v. Gainer, 3 H. and N. Page 387*.

Solicitors for appellant: Pestonji, Rustonji, Kolah and Co.

Solicitors for respondent: Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

THE CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.BOARD FOR THURSDAY 15TH OF
JANUARY, 1914.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

49-13—385-11—Shamrao M. and H. Lakshmi-
Kavalram v. Pitaran Akheran
Jamsatjee R. & D. Part Heard.

50-13—716-12—D. J. Mantri (for a pauper)
Shamsherkhan Inoskhan v. Sulle-
man Jossab and anr Smetham B. & Co.

58-13—1336-12—Mulji and Th. Bachoo Harji-
sundas v. Vagindas Bhagwandas
Edgelow G. W. & Co.

Before The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

18-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jerbai & anr.
v. Ruttonbai Dastur & Co Part heard.

9-13—Jehangir M. & S. Hoorbai widow v.
Ahmed Haji Kaderina Mulla &
Mulla.

Long Causes.

982-13—Payne & Co Damodar Ramchandra
v. Bai Nanibai Jehangir & S Part
heard 8-14.

223-06—Payne & Co The Advocate General of
Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam &
anr Bh. K. & G. Matu. J. & M Part
heard 19-12-13.

332-13—C. P. D'Concha Krishna Ramji & s. v.
Essaji Moosaji Jehangir & S Part
heard 1-13.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

407-12—Malvi H. M. & R. Bharmal Shripal
a firm v. Hamiraml Ratachand
Chitnis M. & K.

Long Causes.

336-13—Mulla and M. Minocher Merwanji
Pavri & anr. v. Pestonji Dhunjiibhai
& Co a firm and anr Wadia G. &
Co.

351-13—Smetham B. & Co Keshowrao Raghoji
Lote v. Succarn Mulshet Khedekar
Mulla and M.

366-13—Mulla and M. Sakharan Mulshet
Khedekar v. Keshow Raghoji Lote

4-12—Manecklal and T. Laxmibai Widow
and anr. v. Walibai Widaw Maneck-
lal and T.

970-11—Bhagavaya N. & Co. v. Radhabai
Widow and anr. v. Walibai Widaw
Manecklal and T.

472-13—Malvi H. M. & R. Gopiram Shanker
& s. v. Messrs Ramratun Okar
& s. v. B. M.

470-11—Bhaisankar K. & G. Ramvalabbhai
Mukhrari v. Gopiram Harnukhrari
anr. Sunderdas & Co.

426-13—Unwalla P. and P. Sorabji Limbichal
Nariman v. Cooverji Limbichal
Nariman & s. v. Dubash and CA
Edgelow G. W. & Co.

231-12—Dastur and Co Jannabai Widow and
anr. v. Topal Narsey and anr
Tyabjee D. & Co.

406-13—Manecklal and T. Kundlik Pandooji
Bankar & s. v. Dhondiba Pandooji
Bankar and anr. Smetham B. & Co.
Maneckchand and T.

604-13—Madhooji K. & C. Bai Jivkore Widow
v. Dayabhai Premchand Edgelow G.
W. & Co.

609-13—Surajmal & Co Khanderao Ramchandra
and anr. v. Trikandadas Dalsukh-
ram & s. v. Daphtary F. and D.

617-13—Patell and Ez Haji Rajab Haji Mohi-
din anr. v. Fakernoboo Widow and
anr. Mirza Maud M.

618-13—Wadia Gand Co Purkha Doda & Co a
firm v. Yacob Ebrahim Sayani &
anr. In person Jehangir G. & B.

623-13—Unwalla P. & P. Bertram R. Roberts v.
The Trustees for the Imprort.
of the City of Bombay Crawford B. &
Co.

623-13—Little &



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WASSIND COLLISION. CASE AGAINST G. I. P. DRIVER. JUDGMENT RESERVED.

The further hearing of the charge against Driver Breag in connection with the collision between the Punjab Mail and a Pilot Engine at Wassind on the 14th Oct. last, came on for hearing again at Kalyan in the Court of the Assistant Collector of Thana, Mr. H. P. Knight, I.C.S., on the 5th and 9th instants.

The railway Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, and the accused was defended by Mr. Balfour, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Jaitani, Pleader.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 4th October last, Driver Breag, who was working the Punjab Mail, asked the Superintendent of Victoria Terminus, to wire for a Pilot engine to be kept in readiness at Wassind, where the incline of the Third Ghat practically begins, as he had a heavy load which his engine was of itself unable to haul. An engine was wired for, and when the Punjab Mail arrived at Wassind, although the signals were against her, she ran against them and pitched into the Pilot engine which was standing in readiness on the main line.

The witnesses for the prosecution, viz. the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus, and his Assistant Mr. Nock, also the guards of the train, the two firemen, and Mr. Bould, Assistant Telegraph Superintendent, who was travelling in the train; the Station Master and the Assistant Station Master of Wassind, and two porters deposed that the Warner and Starting signals were against Breag, who nevertheless, proceeded against them and caused the collision. The District and Home signals only being lowered Breag should have stopped at Wassind, especially as he was aware that a Pilot engine was waiting for him there, and had informed his firemen at Khadoli that they were to pick up a Pilot engine at the next station.

Twenty witnesses in all were examined for the prosecution and defence.

THE DEFENCE CASE.

The prosecution having closed its case, Mr. Balfour opened his defence. He pointed out that the case for the prosecution rested on two allegations: (1) That driver Breag disregarded the signals at Wassind thus disobeying Rule 312 of the General Rules made under the Railways Act; and (2) by so doing he endangered the safety of persons on the train and on the Pilot engine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 101 of the Indian Railways Act, and was liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with a fine which may extend to 500 rupees, or with both. In support of these allegations the prosecution produced certain witnesses whose depositions, however, were entirely unworthy of credit. It was true the defence had no witnesses who could testify to the fact that the signals were given for Breag to proceed, and then were thrown up in his face, as he was running through the station, on the station staff realizing that a collision was inevitable in view of the fact that the Pilot engine had been kept on the main line, and evidently been overlooked. But on the other hand it had been deposed by the Head Guard of the train and the two firemen that Breag had been cautious, and on the alert throughout the journey, observing time to the minute, and also "cautious driving" wherever such was necessary. Breag had never asked for a Pilot engine as that was quite unnecessary as he had a load of 40 axles and a "Superheater" engine whose hauling power on the Wassind bank was 40 axles. The telegram sent at 1 p.m. viz. 4 hours before Breag had come to Victoria Terminus and which the prosecution had suppressed until it had to be admitted in cross-examination and produced, went to prove that a pilot had been requisitioned 4 hours before Breag had anything to do in the matter. The second telegram despatched at 5-15 p.m. ostensibly at Breag's request, was stated to have been sent "to make doubly sure," but had been admitted to have been unusual in practice. That is special measures had been taken that day to provide a "Superheater" engine, more powerful than the ordinary type of engine, and thus avoid a Pilot. Breag knew he was not entitled to one, and never asked for one. No memo. to that effect had been taken by the Station Superintendent, as should have been done. The fact was that to shield its own blunder in ordering a pilot, after the collision had resulted, the Victoria Terminus staff had thrown the blame on Breag by alleging that he had asked for a pilot engine.

After the speech for the defence and the reply for the prosecution were finished, the Court reserved its judgment.

DRIVER SENTENCED.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KASARA, Jan. 13.

In the case in which Driver Breag, G. I. P. Railway, was tried under Section 101 of the Indian Railways Act, Mr. H. P. Knight, I.C.S., Divisional Magistrate has to-day at Kasara sentenced him to 14 days simple imprisonment. Driver Breag was defended by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants who have lodged an appeal against the sentence.

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SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON.

VISIT TO JUNAGADH.

INTERESTING ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, Jan. 11.

Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Vice-Chancellor of the Manchester University, who has come to India to advise the University of Bombay as regards its future development along modern lines, came here on the 7th instants. Mr. H. D. Rendall, the Administrator of the State, and Principal Scott met him at the Railway Station. Sir Alfred motored with the Administrator to his bungalow, and after some time, visited places of interest in the city. Next morning, he visited the College Hostels which are already overcrowded in consequence of the large influx of students from all parts of the Presidency. At 11 a. m. he came to the College, where Principal Scott received him. Sir Alfred visited all the classes, questioning every Professor concerning his particular subject. At 12 noon he invited all the Professors and conferred with them on subjects of Educational importance. In the afternoon he visited the High School and in the evening he inspected the various outdoor games, which the College students were playing. On Friday he went up the Girnar Hills and at 5 p. m. he delivered a brief address to the students of the College.

In a few words, Principal Scott introduced the distinguished visitor, remarking that Sir Alfred Hopkinson's name was associated with everything that is most progressive and distinctive in the Manchester University.

SIR ALFRED HOPKINSON'S ADDRESS

Sir Alfred Hopkinson said:—When yesterday I promised to address the students, it was mainly for three reasons:—First I am very fond of Indian students, a good sprinkling of whom come over to England to study law and technology. Secondly, I wanted to sound a note of warning. When contemplating any changes, one must never lose sight of the old adage viz. *Rome was not built in a day*. Thus and patience are essential elements in the development of all great ideas. Thirdly, India has always appealed to my imagination. With the deepest concern have I ever considered how much that we know has come from the East; how much has been done that is for the benefit both of the East and the West. Hence I readily complied with the request of the University of Bombay to embrace the opportunity, thus afforded, of visiting India. I have noticed how very warm and keen an interest is evinced in education by those who are employed by the Government. I must not omit to mention the good work that is likewise being done by private schools. Everywhere there is life, there is vigour, there is earnestness.

Turning to students, he said:—To those of you who have joined the College for the first time I would say you have now become members of a corporate body, and must take pride in your College and it must be your chief concern to do everything that would redound to the glory of the Institution. I have observed with satisfaction the very sympathetic relations that subsist here between the professors and the students. You are, as it were, 'killing two birds with one stone' in applying yourselves to the study of English literature, in as much as English is useful in practical life, and has a literature which is second to none. I am very pleased, indeed, that you play Cricket and Tennis so enthusiastically. Indeed, from what I saw yesterday evening I can say that if the best players among my Manchester Colleagues were to play the 4 best among the professors that I saw playing yesterday I am not sure that our men would win. Cultivate the noble qualities of unselfishness, self-reliance, hardihood and consideration for others which these games call forth.

LOYALTY AND HERO-WORSHIP.

I am glad that you are studying Carlyle's Heroes and Hero-worship; an exceedingly good book to read. Possibly, you may not quite agree with all that he says, but one thing must be patent to you all: A hero is nothing unless he has loyal followers. In all probability, we would not have known so much about Dr. Johnson if he had not his Boswell. Burns would have long been forgotten had it not been for the loyalty and devotion of Scotland. Similarly, Cromwell had his Ironsides, so devoted and so loyal to his cause. I do not insinuate that we must surrender our judgment to the hero when he arises, but we must bend to his decision when our own judgment fails. I remember an instance in point. When Queen Victoria was celebrating her Diamond Jubilee, all sorts and conditions of men made obeisance to her when the procession passed by them. Nor so the members of the House of Commons. I was struck with this and I inquired of some of them why they failed to show reverence to the Queen. They said:—*"We felt too deeply to exhibit outward manifestations of loyalty."* I would exhort you to bear similar love to your College and preceptors, and I sincerely wish that your future career may bring glory not only to Junagadh College but to the Bombay Presidency, not only to the Bombay Presidency but to India, and finally not only to India but to the British Empire as a whole.

I must also mention what immense strides India has made during the last thirty years as a result of the reform and reconstruction—the glorious fruits of the British civilisation. Trade is three times as large. Agriculture is prosperous owing to the development of irrigation and to the exploitation of the latent resources of the country. The ancient building and natural scenery of Junagadh have a peculiar beauty and charm which I experienced to-day and am not likely to forget. I see that the State is making very rapid progress, indeed. May it prosper and be, in the fulness of time, a model State in Kathiawar.

After a vote of thanks the meeting dispersed.

CLERGYMAN'S DILEMMA.

NON-OBSERVANCE OF INQUEST
DELAYS FUNERAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 12.

A few days ago it was reported that Charles McFarlane, a European charwoman hater at Lonavla, had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He died the day after his admission into the Sassoon Hospital, and his body was conveyed to Lonavla for interment.

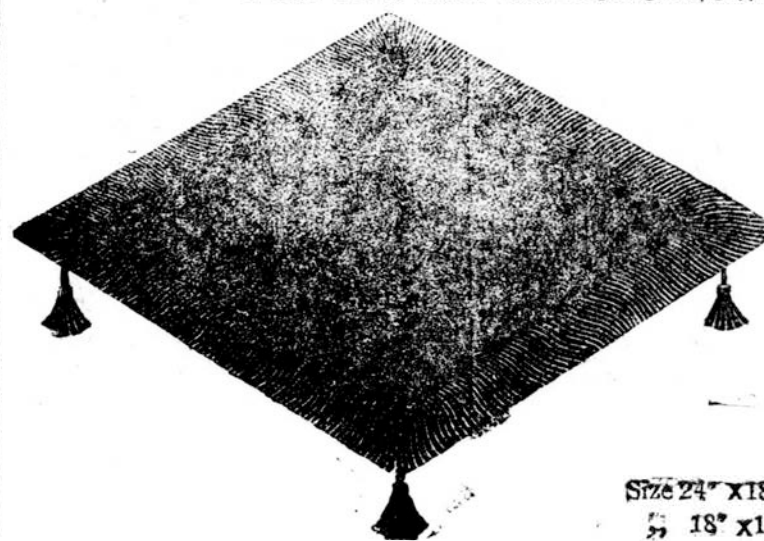
The funeral arrangements at Lonavla had been completed, but the Parish clergyman, the Revd. Colbeck, hesitated to officiate at the burial the day the corpse arrived in the absence of the usual certificate showing the cause of death.

It appears that no inquest was held on the body at Poona and if a genuine case of suicide had been recorded, the clergyman was powerless to accord Christian rites or burial.

The matter was immediately referred to Mr. H. F. Carvalho, Magistrate at Lonavla, who, in his turn, referred it to the District Magistrate at Poona, who certified to the deceased having committed suicide while in a temporary fit of insanity.

Meanwhile the burial at Lonavla was subjected to a delay of sixteen hours.

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COFFEE & TEA SPECIALISTS,

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THE PRESIDENCY CROPS.

FAIRLY SATISFACTORY
CONDITIONS IN VIL.FAMINE CONDITIONS IN
AHMEDNAGAR.

The following are extracts from the Annual Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year ending 31st July 1913:—

The Report states that the season on the whole was fairly satisfactory in Gujarat, Konkan, and Karnatak, and in north, west and south Deccan where the outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was fair to good. Water for irrigation was plentiful and crops helped thereby gave an excellent outturn. Rice thrived well everywhere. Cotton yielded a full crop in Gujarat and in Belgaum and Dharwar in the Karnatak. In east Deccan, however, crops were almost a total failure and famine conditions prevailed in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and in eastern parts of Poona.

In Sind a good inundation at the commencement of the season with fair rainfall brought about an extension in the cultivated area raising the gross cropped area by 10½ lakhs acres or 31.1-3 per cent. over the previous year. The inundation, however, closed earlier than usual, causing partial failure of rice and other crops and restricting rabi cultivation to some extent in Upper Sind.

2. In the Presidency proper there has been a net decrease of half a village but an increase of 11,962 acres in area.

In Sind the number of villages was stationary but the area showed an increase of 13,766 acres due to the accretion of lands thrown up by the river and to measurement.

The total number of villages in the Presidency, which have returned statistics, increased by 17.1-3 over the previous year, with a corresponding increase of 39,768 acres in area.

Except in Ahmednagar, where unfavourable conditions considerably restricted cultivation, the gross and net cropped area rose everywhere in the Presidency and showed a net increase of 11.5 and 10.1 per cent., respectively; while the area cropped more than once was as high as 67 per cent. over the corresponding figure of the previous year. This clearly indicates the extent of the favourable character of the season during the year under report.

The area under forests shows a net decrease of 3,900 acres in the Presidency, but an increase of 5,000 acres in Sind. Some 3,500 acres were added to the forest lands in Dharwar and 1,000 acres in Kolaba, but about 9,000 acres were deforested in Poona, Sholapur and Ahmedabad. In Sind the increase was mainly in Hyderabad, Karachi and Sukkur.

In the Presidency proper the total area under food crops, which had received a setback in the previous year owing to the unfavourable season, rose by 16.4 per cent. over the area of that year, though it was still about 2 per cent. short of the average. Sugarcane alone showed some decline below the previous year owing to deficiency of water-supply at the planting season. The areas under wheat, jowari, tur and gram had not fully recovered, but the deficit was partly made up by extended cultivation of bajri, rice and other crops. The area under non-food crops, on the other hand further fell off by 2.6 per cent. below the previous year's area, though it was still 10.3 per cent. over the average. The decline was mainly under cotton and oil-seeds, which were replaced by food crops, for which there had been a greater demand owing to the unsatisfactory harvest of the previous year. The net result was an increase in the total cropped area of 25.5 lakhs acres or 11.5 per cent. over the previous year and of 1.2 lakhs acres or 0.5 per cent. over the average. In Sind the areas under rice and pulses slightly fell below the previous year, but those under jowari and bajri were considerably extended resulting in an increase in the total food cropped area of 38.9 and 14.6 per cent., respectively, over the previous year and the average. The areas under cotton and tobacco fell off but that under oil-seeds improved and brought the area under non-food crops nearly up to last year, though it was still 2.3 per cent. short of the average. The total cropped area was thus 11.6 and 21.3 per cent. respectively over the average and the previous year.

The increase in the areas under kharif and rabi crops amounted to 15 and 21 per cent., respectively, over the previous year. In the Presidency proper the area under wheat showed an increase of 264,000 acres or 24 per cent. over the previous year. Except for a fall of 43,000 acres in Ahmednagar, where the season had been unsatisfactory, the increase was general and was due to favourable late rains in the Presidency and to good water-supply in Sind.

SUGARCANE.

Fell by 13,000 acres or 20 per cent. below the previous year. The decrease was general and due to the insufficiency of water-supply at the planting season. In the Presidency proper oil-seeds on the whole further fell by 36,000 acres or 3.7 per cent. below the previous year, and by 191,000 acres of 17 per cent. under the average. In Sind they were about 35.7 per cent. below the average, but nearly 8 per cent. over the previous year.

The cultivation of cotton received some check partly owing to the unfavourable season and partly to greater attention being paid to the growth of food and fodder crops, for which there was a greater demand owing to the scanty production of the previous year. The total area under cultivation in the Presidency receded from 3,950,000 acres in the previous year to 3,737,000 or by



Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Bombay Chronicle Press.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

Flashlight Photograph of the performance of "You Never Can Tell" at the Novelty Theatre last night.

5.4 per cent., though it was still higher than the average by 26 per cent.

IRRIGATED AREA.

The irrigated area of the Presidency proper during the year under report amounted to 955,000 acres, showing an advance of 2 per cent., over the area of the previous year. Irrigation was resorted to to a larger extent in Dharwar, Poona, Khandesh and Satara, but its use restricted in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Sholapur. The number of masonry wells for irrigation shows a net increase of 1,080. In Ahmednagar, where the season had turned out unsatisfactory, 880 masonry wells were nearly constructed and 418 temporary ones were dug for irrigation purposes.

In the Presidency, the area under food-grains advanced by 11 per cent. over the previous year while their outturn showed an increase of 60 per cent. over the yield of last year. The latter, however, is still 10 per cent. short of that in 1910-11. In Sind, the area and yield show increases of 30 and 23 per cent. respectively over the previous year.

PRICES, TRADE AND STOCK.

Notwithstanding the fact that the area under food crops was considerably higher than in the previous year both in the Presidency and in Sind and other outturn fairly satisfactory, the prices of the chief staples, except in Gujarat, Sind and at a few stations elsewhere, continued dearer than in the previous year and were considerably above the average.

COTTON.

Owing to the indifferent harvest of the previous season more attention had to be paid during the year to the cultivation of food and fodder crops and the total area under cotton in the British districts of the Presidency and of Sind fell from 4,285,000 acres in 1911-12 to 4,024,000 acres in 1912-13. The Native States of Gujarat, however, which usually claim about two-thirds of the total area under the crop, had recovered almost their normal level. The season being fairly satisfactory except in the eastern parts of the Deccan and Karnatak, the total outturn worked out to 1,625,000 bales or more than double of the previous year and about 4 per cent. over the average. Of this about 663,000 bales or 41 per cent. represented the yield of the long stapled Broach and Kuma varieties, and the rest belonged to the short stapled varieties of Khandesh north Gujarat and Sind. Green was dearer at Jalore, Poona and Sholapur, and kharif at Sholapur and in the Karnatak; elsewhere both were more or less, cheaper than in the previous year.

Information under this head is collected only once in five years. The result of the last enumeration was published in the Season and Crop Report for 1909-10. In Ahmednagar the loss amongst plough cattle, which occurred owing to the failure of crops, is likely to cause deterioration in cultivation.

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL
POPULATION.

High prices for food-grains and cotton were maintained generally and benefited agriculturists. Except in the Southern part of the Presidency cotton picking and harvesting of crops were done cheaply. Cultivators in Lower Sind and Gujarat made good profits which were acceptable after the hard season of last year. The rise in the price of oil-seeds, especially castor-oil, led to large imports of fish-meal in the sugarcane tracts. Even in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, parts of Poona, Bijnor, Toner and the Panch Mahals, the condition of the agricultural population improved.

COLLECTOR'S POWERS OVER
MUNICIPALITY.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT AT SURAT.

SORABI MERWANI TAYI Plaintiff
v.
THE SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY Defendant

This was a suit filed in the court of the first class subordinate judge of Surat, for the issue of a permanent injunction, directing the defendant Municipality to abstain from demolishing a part of a building belonging to the plaintiff. An interim injunction was granted at the end of last year and that injunction was made permanent on the 28th of November last. The judgment granting the plaintiff's prayer has now come to hand.

The facts of the case are peculiar and show undue interference by the Collector with the independence of the Municipality. Board and the submission of that Board to the dictation of the Collector and the consequent hardship to which the plaintiff was put.

The plaintiff owned a house in the city of Surat and there was a piece of open land in front of it. In the year 1909 the

plaintiff's predecessor in title applied for and obtained, under section 96 of the District Municipal Act, a permit for erecting a building on the site of his old house and also upon this vacant space of land in front of his house. But at the time he could not build and the permit lapsed. Subsequently, in 1906, the plaintiff obtained a second permit, but then also owing to deaths and illness in his family he was unable to proceed with the building. He again applied in 1908 and also in 1910 and on both these occasions permission to build on the vacant space was refused. But the plaintiff, being assured by his legal advisers that the Municipality had no authority to refuse a permit, the utmost it could do being to impose conditions as to sanitation, on the 20th February, 1912 made a fourth application. The Managing Committee of the Municipality resolved that the plaintiff should not be permitted to build on the open land. The plaintiff thereupon made an appeal to the General Body who granted permission to the plaintiff to build upon the open ground also.

A neighbour of the plaintiff, complained to the Collector, who addressed the defendant Municipality prohibiting the building on this plot and directing that the permission given by the Municipality should not be acted upon. On the receipt of this letter the plaintiff was directed by the Municipality not to build upon the plot in question. He, thereupon, wrote to the Collector to reconsider his orders. But the Collector sent no reply. So he petitioned His Excellency in Council. But the latter upheld the Collector's orders. In the meantime the plaintiff, and continued the erection of the building. It was then resolved by the Municipality that the building should be demolished and a notice to that effect was given to the plaintiff. The plaintiff, thereupon, brought the present suit.

The plaintiff contended that the Collector had no authority to interfere under section 174 of the District Municipal Act. The scope and limit of that section being confined to acts and doings of the Municipality itself and to such acts and doings only, (1) would cause injury or annoyance to the public, (2) or would lead to a breach of the peace (3) or were unlawful; and that, even if he had that power, the Municipality at any rate could not demolish the building. The learned pleader on the opposite side argued that the orders passed by the Collector under section 174 gave to the Municipality the power to demolish the part of the building erected in contravention of these orders.

The learned Sub-Judge, after summarising the facts and discussing the law, held that:—

"The District Municipal Act does not authorise the General Body to review or modify a permission once given, and it is obvious that the Municipality cannot of their own initiative demolish any part of the building constructed by the plaintiff after complying with the provisions of section 96 of the Act."

After further reviewing the arguments of the defendant's pleader His Honour laid down:—

"I also think, with the greatest deference, that section 174 of the District Municipal Act does not apply to a case like the present. . . . I think, therefore, with the greatest respect that the Collector had no power to pass the orders in question."

His Honour then passed his orders in the following terms:—

"I order that the defendant be restrained from pulling down or otherwise interfering with the part of the plaintiff's building in question. The defendant is further restrained from preventing or otherwise interfering with the plaintiff if he build in accordance with the permission given to him."

"The defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.
COLONEL HON. A. HILL

TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay Jan. 13

14. *Regt. Committee*.—There will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at B.V.A. Headquarters on the 15th instant at 9 p.m.

16. *Parade*.—Wednesday 14th instant: Squad Drill and Rifle Exercise at 7 p.m. at Headquarters under section Commanders.

17. *Enrolments*.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps from 9th instant:—

No. 133 Sapper A. Chapman E.E. Comp.
No. 134 " P.J. Kirby " do.
No. 135 " R.C. Rogers " do.
No. 1576 Gunner J.H. Evans "C" Sub-Section No. 1 Company.

8. *Proficiency Class*.—It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be held in the B.V.A. Headquarters on Thursday 15th instant, at 7 p.m.

(Sd.) E.C.D. Graham Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

H. E. the Viceroy will pay a visit to Jodhpur in February.

The select committee on the Copyright Bill will meet on the 15th instant.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bengal, has suffered a bereavement, in the death of his brother.

The Calcutta Homeopathic Society has submitted to the Bengal Government an emphatic protest against the introduction of the Bengal Medical Bill.

Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee will preside at the Indian Science Congress in place of Sir A. H. McMahon, who is prevented from being present on account of official duties.

The monument known as Qutab-ud-Din Aibak's grave, near the temple of the Pandit Bansi Lal in Anarkali, Lahore, is declared a protected monument under the Act of 1904.

Sir Frederick and Lady Nicholson contemplate a visit to Travancore some time this month. It would be a good opportunity for the Darbar to consult Sir Frederick about improving the salting and preservation of fish, which is abundant in the State.

The death of Sir Moleworth Macpherson is to be regretted not only from a personal point of view but for reasons of State, says the "Pioneer." He was engaged in most important work connected with the consolidation of the Indian statutes, and this has now come to a sudden stop. It is difficult to see who can replace him.

A committee, consisting of Sir A. H. McMahon, Chairman, Admiral Sir E. Slade, Sir Percy Lake, General Birdwood, Mr. B. E. Enthoven, Professor Cadman, Mr. A. H. Grent, Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Secretary to the Admiralty, has been sitting at D. L. to consider the question of the nature of the assistance that the Government of India might afford in respect of the supply of oil fuel for the navy.

Mr. S. N. Gupta, the young Bengali artist and art-critic, who was last year appointed Lecturer on Fine Arts by the Punjab University, has been appointed Assistant Principal of the Mayo School of Art from the 1st of this month by the Punjab Government. Mr. Gupta is barely 26 years of age and showed great natural aptitude for art; when quite a young lad.

A Board with the designation of the 'C. P. and Berar Advisory Board of Industries' is going to be established at Nagpur, consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Director of Public Instruction, one representative of the Co-operative Credit Societies nominated by the Registrar, one representative of the P. W. D. nominated by the Chief Engineer and a few other non-official gentlemen.

A writer in the "Express," (Bankipur), says: "An analysis of the list of the subscribers to the Harding Memorial Fund shows that 64 persons have so far subscribed Rs. 2,06,272. Of these three between them subscribed Rs. 1 lakh. Twenty altogether subscribed Rs. 2 lakhs. This memorial movement, as it deserved to be, is a success; but the subscription list does not lend support to the notion that it is a 'popular' memorial."

Mr. B. Basu, the Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens at Alipore, had during the official year 1912-13 the advantage of a visit to Europe, whether he went in charge of the animals presented to His Majesty the King-Emperor by the State of Nepal. He visited several exhibitions both in Britain and on the Continent and gathered much valuable information says the "Empire." Among improvements that have been suggested by his tour is the construction of a fresh-water aquarium.

It is understood that a new piano-playing record for the Army and Navy has been established by Bandsman H. Hawley, of the 2nd North Stafford Regiment, at Rawalpindi. "He commenced playing, at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday Dec. 21st, and kept on till 10-30 p.m. on Tuesday Dec. 23rd. His previous attempt was 30 hours and 35 minutes. The record was previously held by Pte. Doughty, of the R.M.L.I., whose time was 36 hours. Bandsman Hawley has now beaten this record by 16 hours, having played 52 hours at his second attempt."

In discussing the Agricultural College at Lyallpur the Director of Agriculture in his annual report says he was removed last year for stating that the aim of the college should be to turn out the scientific, not the practical, farmer. But accepting the practical farmer as the aim of the college asserts that it is certain they do not and cannot turn out men of this class from Lyallpur, and he does not think any college in the world turns out men who, without further training, are practical experts in the art of which they have been learning the basic sciences.

The Tarkessur Railway, which the Secretary of State has given notice to purchase, is a short line of 22 miles running from Tarkessur to Magra in Bengal. Its capital outlay was Rs. 18 lakhs and it gives a return of 9 per cent. It is a broad-gauge line, worked by the East Indian Railway, the balance of receipts being divided in the proportion of four-fifths to the Tarkessur Company and one-fifth to the East Indian Railway. The reason for the Secretary of State giving notice of his intention to purchase is that it was advisable to do so owing to the East Indian Railway's new Howrah-Burdwan chord line.

Lady Earle, wife of the Chief Commissioner of Assam who accompanied her husband in his tour through the Abor country shortly before Xmas, had some interesting experiences of the natives of the country. When the party arrived the people flocked in to stare at Lady Earle, the first European lady who had been further than Pasighat. The women were specially interested in her bright coloured hair, liked to feel it to see what it was made of; and to a few of them she showed her room, her bed and toilet table which filled them with amazement. Some of the Gams headmen came to sit round the camp fire to talk through Mr. Fuz to the Chief Commissioner and to smoke his cigarettes of which they made incredibly short work.

MEMORIAL AT AKYAB TO KING
EDWARD.

OPENED BY SIR HARVEY ADAMSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 12.

The Lieutenant-Governor who is on tour at the Arakan District visited Akyab on Saturday and received addresses from the Municipal Committee and the Arakanese, Chinese, Hindus and Mahomedan communities. His Honour replied informing the various communities that he would look into every point dealt with in their respective addresses after he had had an opportunity of seeing for himself all their needs. He regretted the delay in carrying out the project of the Akyab drainage, which would be completed as soon as possible, now that the project has been entirely revised.

On the occasion of the opening of the Arakan King Edward Memorial Industrial School at Akyab the same evening, an address was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor in the course of which were detailed the branches of education which are to be taught, such as handicrafts and industries as supply the wants of every day, and the training of boys, not only in practical knowledge of handicrafts or industries but also in the scientific methods and principles underlying practice. Of a total sum of Rs. 29,500, Rs. 15,736 had already been sent.

His Honour in opening the building congratulated the people of Arakan on the liberality with which they subscribed to the memorial to our late beloved King Edward the Seventh. He considered nothing more useful for the country than such industrial institutions.

He further congratulated Akyab on being the pioneer of industrial education in Burma, and heartily expressed his concurrence with the view, that manual labour in trades and crafts afforded the means of earning an honourable living in a manner which was calculated to promote the best interests of the country.

REPORTED CANADIAN SCANDAL.

The Toronto correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired on Dec. 23:—

What is described as the worst scandal in Canada's history is threatened when the Parliamentary Investigating Committee submits its report on the construction and management of the National Transcontinental Railway, the great line which, when completed, will traverse the Dominion from east to west.

The report is unlikely to be published until Parliament meets when it will be issued in the form of a Parliamentary paper, but according to forecasts published in the newspapers the committee has unearthed a system of "graft" worthy of most highly-coloured stories of American corruption.

Reckless waste and bribery and corruption are alleged to have swallowed up nearly £20,000,000 of public money.

A resolution of the Commerce Department of the Government of India in the "Gazette of India" gives information relative to the international rubber congress and exhibition which will be held at Batavia, Java, in September, 1914.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DORAN—On the 3rd January, at the Howrah General Hospital, the wife of Alfred John Doran, of the Traffic Dept., Dhanbad, E. I. Ry., of a daughter.

RAHAM—On the 5th January at 14, Rowland-road, Ballygunge, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Graham, a son.

LODGE—On the 1st January, at Motihari, the wife of the Rev. J. Z. Lodge, a son.

MARRIAGES.

FORREST—COOPER—On the 12th January, at the Church of the Holy Name, Wodehouse-road, Bombay, by the Rev. Father Ross, S. J., William Forrest to Rose Bridget, only daughter of Mr. William Cooper, Lithographer, Bombay.

EDWARDS—JOHNSON—On the 3rd January, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Sergt.-Major T. A. Edwards, Band "D," His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, to Lillian Gertrude Johnson, of Nottingham, England.

DEATHS.

POTTER—On the 4th January, at the Presidency General Hospital, Dhanbad, Thomas, son of the late C. D. Potter, Esq., of the Survey of India Department, aged 34 years, 19 days.

WHITBY—On the 4th January, at the Caves, Banwell, Somerset, Brig-General A. H. Whitby, late 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry and D. A. G., Punjab.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Makar Sankranti, Hindu Holiday.
Makhar Chamber of Commerce: Last day of ballot for the election of Chairman, 10-30 to 4. Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 4-10.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club: "You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre, 9-20.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club: "You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre, 9-20.
Bombay Branch of the Classical Association: Paper on "The Roman Satirists," by Mr. C. A. Vince, Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, 6-30.

Jails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer China, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

Salle Francaise: Prof. L. Pelcier on "The Graphic of the Cinema," part 1, with cinematographic illustrations, 6-30.

THURSDAY, January 15.

Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club: "You Never Can Tell," Novelty Theatre, 9-20.
Pandal Party at Government House, Malabar Point, 5.

FRIDAY, January 16.

Masonic Ball, Bombay Town Hall, 9-30.
Lecture in Gujarati on "Pain and its Causes," by Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, under the auspices of the Jasma Committee, at Anjanan's Fire Temple, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

SATURDAY, January 17.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting.
MONDAY, January 19.
Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Election of Deputy Chairman.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Chattri Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 8-10 to 6-15; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

JUDGES TOO OLD.

STRIKING STATEMENT BY SIR S.
BUCKMASTER.

Outspoken views respecting judges sitting on the bench when, suffering from "obvious mental decay" were given by Sir Stanley Buckmaster (now the Solicitor-General) in his evidence before the Royal Commission of Delay in the King's Bench Division.

The evidence of the various witnesses, which was given last April and May, was published on Dec. 23, in the form of a Blue Book.

Sir S. Buckmaster said that upon the question of the age of judges he held a very strong opinion. It was obvious that for the most efficacious administration of justice it was necessary to secure the services of the best men at the best period of their lives, and the fact that a judge could not at present be removed except by resolution of both Houses of Parliament had produced, he said, deplorable results in certain cases.

He was unwilling to mention names, but could, if desired give them. He had known, and actually practised before men sitting on the High Court Bench one of whom was 90, two of whom, through the infirmity of advancing years, were suffering from obvious mental decay; one was so deaf as to be unable without great difficulty either to hear the witnesses or counsel; and four whose age had materially impaired their powers.

If a man was best as counsel at 50, that was the time he ought to be appointed a judge. The present system led to the appointment of men who were past their prime.

Sixty-five should be the age limit for a judge in the Courts of First Instance, and 70 in the superior Courts, with power to extend the period of service, if necessary, in any particular and special case. He was well aware that there were striking instances of men who had preserved unimpaired their faculties far beyond 70 years, but such cases were exceptional.

Sir Stanley also recommended that the Lord Chancellor should have associated with him a committee to advise him as to proper appointments. He did not think mistakes were frequently made when the best-known men at the Bar were appointed. It was quite obvious, however, that mistakes did occur, and under the present circumstances there was no way of doing it if such a man were appointed until he was 80. The age limit proposed would at least limit the possible effects of a mistake of that description.

It will be seen, however, that the Commission, in their recently published report, recommended 70 as the age limit, with power to grant an extension in special cases.

The Earl of Loreburn, another witness, said it was quite true that some of the best judges had been, and indeed at this moment were, men who were past 70 years of age, but, as a rule, judges were like other men. "I think, generally speaking," he added, "the work is better done by younger men."

Lord Haldane thought 72 would be a good age at which a judge should retire. Seventy-five was rather too late and 70 was rather too early.

SPORT AT HOME.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

POSITIONS IN THE LEAGUES

RUGBY INTERNATIONAL.

ASSOCIATION.

THE LEAGUE: I.

The following are the results of matches in the League I. up to and including Dec. 20:—Manchester United 1 goal, Blackburn Rovers 0, at Blackburn; West Bromwich Albion 1, Bolton Wanderers 1, at West Bromwich; Derby County 2, Newcastle United 0, at Derby; Bradford City 1, Burnley 1, at Bradford; Sunderland 2, Oldham Athletic 0, at Sunderland; Manchester City 1, Preston North End 1, at Manchester; Middlesbrough 5, Aston Villa 2, at Middlesbrough; Liverpool 1, Sheffield United 0, at Sheffield; Tottenham Hotspur 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1, at Tottenham; Everton 0, Chelsea 0, at Everton.

THE LEAGUE: II.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Dec. 20 were:—Woolwich Arsenal 2 goals, Glossop 0, at Highbury; Fulham 3, Bristol City 1, at Fulham; Grimsby Town 2, Clapton Orient 0, at Grimsby; Leeds City 2, Birmingham 0, at Birmingham; Lincoln City 0, North County 0, at Lincoln; Hull City 2, Barnsley 0, at Barnsley; Leicester Fosse 2, Huddersfield Town 1, at Huddersfield; Blackpool 2, Bradford 1, at Blackpool; Wolverhampton Wanderers 4, Bury 1, at Bury; Nottingham Forest 2, Stockport County 2, at Nottingham.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

The results of the matches in the Southern League on Dec. 20 were as follows:—Cardiff City 2 goals, Swindon Town 1, at Swindon; West Ham United 3, Portsmouth 2, at Upton Park; Crystal Palace 1, Gillingham 0, at the Crystal Palace; Queen's Park Rangers 3, Watford 2, at Park Royal; Plymouth Argyle 2, Brighton and Hove Albion 2, at Plymouth; Reading 1, Northampton 1, at Reading; Merthyr Town 2, Millwall 2, at Merthyr; Norwich City 2, Coventry City 1, at Coventry; Bristol Rovers 1, Exeter City 1, at Bristol; Southampton 4, Southend United 2, at Southampton.

OTHER RESULTS.

The Old Chalmersians beat the Old Malvernians in the replayed tie in the second round of the Arthur Dunn Cup Competition at Norbury on Dec. 20 by 3 goals to 1. Townley Park beat Cambridge Town in the replayed tie in the first round of the Amateur Football Association Cup Competition at North Dulwich on Dec. 20 by 3 goals to 1.

Civil Service beat Ealing in the Southern Amateur League at Gunnersbury Lane on Dec. 20 by 5 goals to 3; Casuals beat Reigate Priory, at Reigate, by 3 goals to 1.

RUGBY.

England beat the North, at Gosforth, on Dec. 20 by 11 points to 8.

London Scottish beat the Army, at Queen's Club, by 21 points to 8.

Blackheath beat Leicester, at Leicester on December 20 by 2 goals (10 points) to goal and 1 try (8 points).

Harlequin beat Old Alleynians, at Twickenham, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal and 1 try (29 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (10 points).

Old Merchant Taylors beat Rosslyn Park, at Richmond, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0.

Old Blues beat Old Paulines, at Twickenham, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 try (3 points).

London Irish beat University College School Old Boys, at Wandsworth, by 2 goals, 2 dropped goals, 2 penalty goals and 1 try (27 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Old Leysians beat Old Whitgiftians, at Wandsworth, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal and 3 tries (25 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points).

Cardiff beat Devonport Albion, at Cardiff, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 1 goal, 1 penalty goal and 1 try (11 points).

Newport beat London Welsh, at Newport, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 4 tries (20 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points).

Neath and Pontypool played a drawn game at Neath, each side having scored 1 try (3 points).

Llanelli beat Gloucester, at Llanelli, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

Swansea beat Pontardawe, at Swansea, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (15 points) to 0.

Cardiff beat Pontardawe, at Abertillery, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (15 points) to 0.

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THE KHODIAR MATA TEMPLE AT BHAVNAGAR.

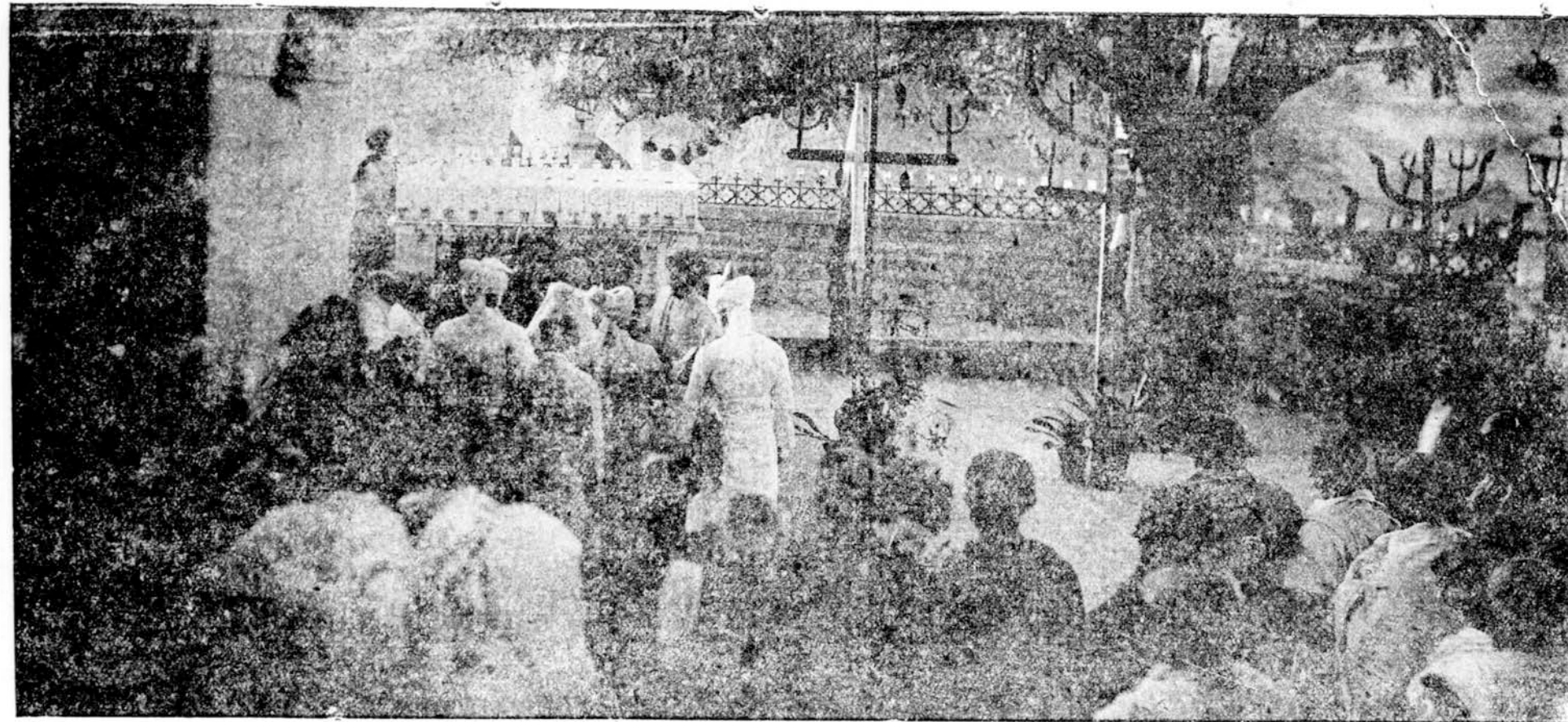


Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Sopping Ceremony by H. H. the Gekwar.

Club	Pts	W	D	L	For	Agst	Pts
Grimsby Town	12	7	1	0	21	15	18
Leicester Fosse	12	6	1	1	28	27	17
Crystal Palace	11	6	0	1	21	15	15
Stockport County	11	6	0	1	21	15	15
Birmingham	11	6	0	1	18	15	15
Reading	11	6	0	1	18	15	15
Hull City	11	6	0	1	18	15	15
Blackpool	11	6	0	1	18	15	15
Glossop	11	6	0	1	18	15	15
Lincoln City	11	6	0	1	18	15	15
Nottingham Forest	11	6	0	1	18	15	15

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Club	Pts	W	D	L	For	Agst	Pts
Swindon	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Crystal Palace	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Brighton and Hove Albion	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Reading	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Plymouth Argyle	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Northampton	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
West Ham United	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Queen's Park Rangers	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Southampton	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Cardiff City	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Coventry City	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Millwall	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Exeter City	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Southend United	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Norwich City	17	12	0	0	34	19	24
Watford	17	12	0	0	34	19	24

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Club	Pts	W	D	L	For	Agst	Pts
Hearts	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
Rangers	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
Aberdeen	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
Fulham	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
Dundee	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
Glasgow	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
Third Lanark	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
Partick Thistle	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
Arbroath	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
St. Mirren	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
St. Johnstone	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
Hamilton Academical	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
Kilmarnock	20	12	1	0	42	10	33
Aberdeen	20	12	1	0	42	10	33

GOLF.

The winter meeting of the Royal Eastbourne Club was brought to a close at Eastbourne on Dec. 19. The various competitions resulted as follows:—Eric Hanbury Challenge Cup (for the best results of the year's play)—Mr. T. B. C. Piggett, 72 plus 71 plus 73 equal 216; Lethbridge Gold Medal (scratch)—Mr. E. Smith, Aggregate 272;—First Division.—Mr. H. A. Beattie, 77 plus 81 equal 158 net. Club Prizes.—First Day.—First Division.—Mr. E. Smith, 75 plus 2 equal 77. Second Division.—Mr. J. H. Strachan, 87—18 equal 69. Second Day.—First Division.—Mr. J. Hall, 80 net. Second Division.—The Rev. O. W. Harries and Mr. E. Riddell tied at 81 net.

In the final round of the 36 holes' com-

petition for the Onslow Cup at Guildford, Mr. H. A. Lane (handicap 5) beat Mr. J. R. W. Bennett (handicap 3) by 9 holes up and 7 to play.

HOCKEY.

The Cambridge University Wanderers beat the Oxford University Occasional, at Beckenham, on Dec. 19, by 4 goals to 0. Cambridge University Wanderers beat Beckenham, at Beckenham, on Dec. 20, by 3 goals to 2.

The South beat the West, at Bristol, on Dec. 20, by 2 goals to 0.

ICE HOCKEY.

Reuter telegraphed from Maroon on Dec. 23:—The fifth ice hockey match played here between Oxford and Cambridge resulted today in a victory for Cambridge by 10 goals to 0.

TENNIS.

A four-handed game was played on Dec. 22 in Mr. C. T. Garland's court at Maresfield, in which Mr. Garland and his professional, E. Johnson, played Mr. E. B. Noel and E. Snow, professional, at Lymington. Mr. Noel and Snow won by 2 sets to 1 (6-4, 7-6, 7-6).

INTERNATIONAL FENCING.

A conference of delegates representing the authorities governing fencing in nine European countries, held recently in Paris, an international Fencing Federation was constituted, with M. Albert Feyerherz, president of the Federation d'Esgrime, as its first president. The Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, president of the Federation Nationale d'Esgrime of France, presided at the conference, and the other nations represented were Belgium, Bohemia, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, and Norway.

A REFEREE'S DILEMMA.

WAS IT INTENTIONAL?

Mr. W. Pickford, writes in the "Athletic News":

I do not say that it would be wise, or just, to alter the laws, but the referee's difficulties would be very much fewer if he had not to decide whether an apparent breach of law was intentional or not. In some of the laws he is saved this trouble. In the case of failure to follow the rule as to the throw in, the corner, or goal-kick, the goalkeeper carrying the ball, or being charged illegally,

any irregularity in the taking of a free kick, or improperly playing the ball at a throw down, it is not material whether the player meant it or not. The same applies to off-side, for it is equally an offence to break the rule wilfully or not.

But when you come to the set of regulations found in Law 9, the duty of only enforcing intentional fouls is impressed on the referee. It is one of the most dubious points in a game to say whether a player, whose hand and the ball meet, meant them to do so. I am afraid that some referees adopt the easy course of giving all as "hands."

THE DOUBLE EVENT.

Then there is what is known as the double event, when a player makes an effort to rob an opponent of the ball and in the same act trips him, or, as the definition of terms distinctly puts it, "attempts to trip." In a case of this sort the mere fact that a player's hands do not prove that he was tripped. I dare say that referees in active service will tell me that this is dangerous ground, and that if the action in tripping, hoisting, or getting the ball from an opponent causes the latter to stumble the odds are that it was so intended.

Then there is the offence of kicking an opponent. It is true that Law 9 says "kicking at a player," and that may be argued to imply that if a player kicked one of his own men the referee would be justified in entering the penalty. But dealing only with the opponent as the objective of the kick, here again we often see it happen when a player is apparently plunging at the ball.

THE AWKWARD PLAYER.

Further, we get what may be called the awkward player, who has a habit of swinging his arms about, and may really not be meaning to hold or push an opponent. One often sees the clumsy person quite guiltless of his offence. On the other hand, there are many artful players who cloak intention under an appearance of innocence. It is also worth noting that a charge in the back is only a breach of law if it is intentional. The difficulty in differentiating in that case is very great.

It seems impossible to lay down any very clear course for a referee to follow. Take the case of a player being deceived by the whistle going, or thinking the ball was out or had gone out of play, picking it up to throw it to the referee. He certainly did it deliberately, but if the referee thought his reason was a good one, ought he not to give him the benefit of the doubt? There is the case of a player hurriedly putting up his hand to save the ball hitting him in the

face. He did it on purpose, but it is open to doubt if it was intentional handling within the meaning of the term.

FAIR TO THE PLAYERS.

While it would simplify a referee's task if the word "intentional" were struck out of the laws, it would hardly be fair to the players. And so long as it remains it is the referee's duty to interpret it to the best of his judgment. "Done with design or purpose" is a dictionary explanation of the word. In football things occur with lightning quickness, and there is no time for premeditation. To say that a back makes up his mind to trip an opponent as the latter nears him, would be altogether wrong. What happens is that acting on a sudden impulse or decision, he does it.

It is this rapidity of action that is a great puzzle to the conscientious referee. But my great wish is that he should refuse to allow his decisions to become automatic, and to be swayed by the shouts of the onlookers. Unless he is satisfied that the offence was intended as such, he should not enforce the laws that give him the option.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

LADIES' AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

In the Ladies' Amateur Golf Championship which is proceeding here on the Tollygunj course, the following ladies are now left in:—

Mrs. F. H. Stewart, Mrs. Macmillan, Miss Doris Chambers, Mrs. Begg, Miss D. Walker, Mrs. Hope Stewart, Miss Marshall, and Mrs. D. Leslie.

Last year's winner, Mrs. Lamond Walker, has already been put out.

The best score so far has been made by Miss Doris Chambers who won the bronze medal in the Birkenhead Open Championship at Home.

MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 13.

The Maharaja and Maharani of Kapurthala left to-day for Calcutta.

THE GAEKWAR IN BHAVNAGAR.

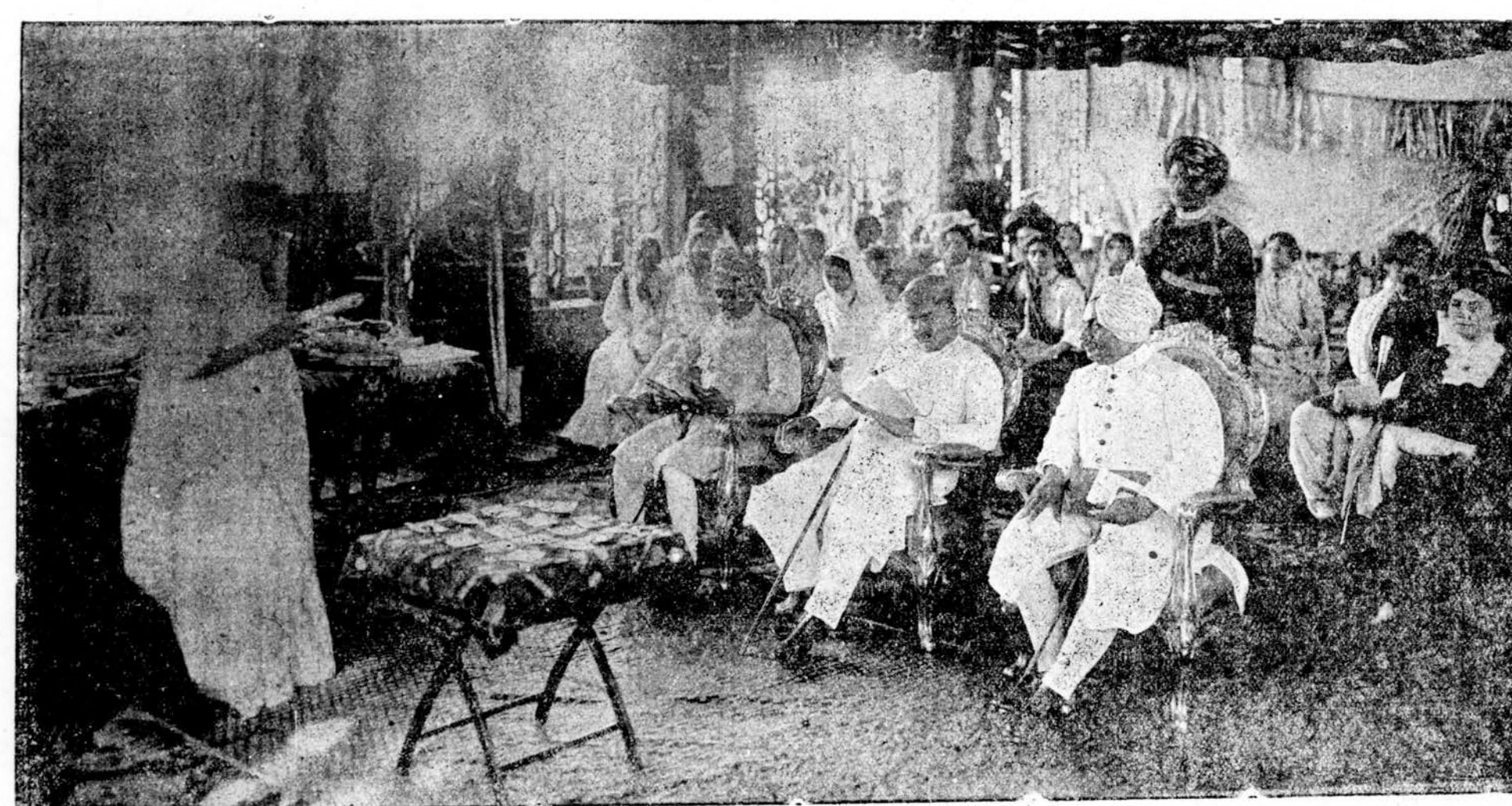


Photo by Bourne and Shepherd.

Distribution of prizes in the Majiraj Girls' School. Miss Ghose reading the report. The Gekwar and the Maharaja seated in front.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE BEST RUN OF THE SEASON.

The meet at the cross roads brought fewer out than usual, but the Light Horse, being out on manoeuvres, accounted for some.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willington were out, and the field of forty included no less than seven ladies.

There was no doubt about the mettle of the pack as the master moved off to draw as a bit of fur in the shape of a cat caused some disturbance among them.

The morning was cold and a slight dew gave great promise, the conditions for a good run were ideal, and a good stout jack was all that was required to make an exceptional morning's sport.

Before getting to cover to draw, the pack crossed a stream and in a flash were away in all cry. Such a scent too, and how they ravelled. Away towards Irla, and a bend back to Sahar Hill over which the jack crossed, and then away over the Melon ground to the end of the Bomanwadi Valley sitting across the road he made along the stream of the Mango Tope, up which the later at his course, but hounds pushed him clean through and on to the palm groves beyond, I with no check. The pack swept after him all of melody and hunting well together, giving the quarry no chance of a turn. Jeyr hill after hill they sped after him, and they got to the flats by the railway, for which he set his mask. As he approached it, the inevitable happened. A train coming along just allowed the jack to cross in front, as out for the prompt action of the whips, the pack would have crossed in front of the train. Leaving him the master took the pack back. Water or he got away or not we can tell, but a solitary hound came back on that direction later in the day with opious blood marks on his muzzle and cast. A long trot back through plenty of wire, caught us again to Sahar where another jack was soon put afoot.

Chasing the same direction as his predecessor, he led the pack along the bunds of the Bomanwadi Valley which provided excellent going to the field, and crossing the Adheri Road, still kept in the tracks of the previous jack, and turned up into the Mango Tope. He was too much difficult of access to dislodge but the pack were working with the greatest vigour, before which he had to press on, but made the most of the cover in the vicinity and made good stand on a grassy hill. The pack eventually pushed him over and killed him. Up to this time with the exception of a few minutes' halt between the runs, the pack had been continually on the move and were no checks to allow of the field sitting up, but the turn in the course enabled those behind to recover their position. The pack ran magnificently hunting the whole time with a dash and vigour, which enabled with their even hunting, enabled them to press their jack every bit of the way.

This was certainly by far the best run of the season. That the pack is fit is now beyond all manner of doubt, but a few horses are found out and the noise the trumpeter made was simply appalling. Luckily he assessed a strong set of limbs to keep him from being blown backwards. May we get many more such runs, or tiling that, as like it as they are able to "bo."

"FIRST AID" AMONGST MAHOMEDANS.

OPENED IN BOMBAY.

A class in First Aid has been started for mahomedans in the Lord Harris Municipal School, Colaba Road, near the old Jajal Hospital on Sunday the 11th instant. Mr. S. G. Hussain, L.M.S.S., has kindly consented to conduct the class. 23 Mahomedan students have already enrolled themselves and those who are willing to join the class are requested to call at the above-named premises on Sunday, the 15th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sharp. In all 8 lectures are required to be attended to (one lecture week), after which an examination will be held and those who pass will be awarded intimated certificates from the Head Quarters of St. John Ambulance Association. A sufficient number of students pass will be given enough to start a Mahomedan branch of the Ambulance Brigade. There are already in this City Parsi, Hindu and Jewish Divisions which are doing useful work everyday. Dr. W. Numan, M.D. (London), Chief Surgeon, St. John Ambulance Brigade opened this class.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. C. M. Correa, pointing out that the period of his appointment as Secretary and Chief Accountant would expire on January 2nd and requesting the orders of the Board. The chairman said that he would recommend confirmation.

Accordingly it was resolved to confirm Mr. Correa's appointment as Secretary and Chief Accountant for a period of four years, subject to Government's sanction.

The Board next considered an application from Mr. F. G. B. Hawkins and the chairman's note thereon recommending the Board to create a permanent appointment of Trust Architect on Rs. 650—50—1,200 and to appoint Mr. Hawkins thereto with effect from 6th May, 1914, for a period of four years.

Mr. Wachha who expressed himself as strongly opposed to the chairman's recommendation, moved as an amendment that the application be recorded and the experience of having an architect for the Trust be discontinued.

On a division the amendment was negatived.

The chairman's proposal was agreed to.

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE.—(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

I have been much interested in seeing the various toys, books and other presents many of my little friends received this Christmas, and also in going the round of the shops to see what the present mode is for children's amusements, and I was really glad to note that there was less of the hideous and grotesque on which their ideas of the beautiful (beautiful forsooth!) were to be formed. How any one who has the welfare of their children's intellect and mind truly at heart could place before them the appalling goliwogs and the still more hideous and wicked looking Billikins and other atrocities I cannot conceive. Consider for a moment the extraordinary imitateness of the child and the pliability of its mind, making it the time of all others when the impressions given should be of the best and most beautiful; more over the impressions of youth are the most lasting as any one can test by recalling scenes of early days and noting how vividly they stand out in every detail—like a beautiful photograph. Surely then, it should be the business of those who have the upbringing of the child, and the moulding of its character for good or ill, to show all things, train it to love beautiful things, beautiful sounds, beautiful sights, beautiful words, beautiful ideas; and not to encourage it to contemplate the vile, leering countenance of a "Billikin" for instance. A mother of my acquaintance to whom I was holding forth on this matter, which is very near my heart, and who was inclined to think me rather tussy and old fashioned, oddly enough had convincing proof of my theory by finding her small son sitting on the floor opposite a perfectly horrible specimen of this pet aversion of mine, Billikin, busily trying to mould his own baby, bony face into the leer which is such an especially disgusting feature of all the Billikins. From that moment Billikin and all other grotesque of the same kind were banished from the little nursery and the mother is almost out-heroding Herod in her great desire that she shall only have what is of the most elevating round him. I do not want mothers to think that I want to banish everything that is not, what may be called, high art from the surroundings of a child; there are plenty of delightfully quaint toys and images that they may enjoy which have no tendency to debase the character, as I maintain all these hideousities must do.

THE FAIRY TALE.

There is no standing still in this world, you are either improving or you are doing the other thing, and it is your part to see that the children are not doing the other thing. I would have every child I know brought up on fairy tales for they all have such splendid moral teaching under the guise of an enchanting story. If Red Riding Hood had not disobeyed her mother she would never have nearly met her death through the wicked wolf, if Fatima had not disobeyed Bluebeard and given way to curiosity she would not nearly have lost her head; if the disagreeable sister had not been rude and selfish with the little dwarf, she would not have been condemned to see toads and snakes fall out of her mouth at every word she uttered, and so on in an innumerable list. The beauty of them all is that justice is meted out so surely and so justly, which appeals to a child's imagination as part of its own training. "If you do so and so" says mother "you will be punished in such a way" and the child is quite willing to endure the punishment if he chooses to disobey, because of its absolute justice. I do not mean to say he likes the punishment, but he realises the justice that if he chooses to dance he should be prepared to pay the piper. That is why it is such a very important factor in the training of children that once you make a threat or an ultimatum you should carry it through at all costs to your own feelings or the pleadings of the child. It is one of the very greatest lessons you can inculcate in a child, that wrong doing must bring its punishment; swiftly in the case of a child who is being trained, but no matter at what age or what the wrong doing, Nemesis with the lame foot, though slow will be surely even with you in bringing you the results of the wrong doing. Contrariwise, as Twelfth says, virtue brings its own reward; almost immediately and materially in the case of children, but later on too, if not materially certainly ethically. Children have an extraordinary sense of justice and suffer acutely under the lack of it. I can recall now episodes in my own life which rankle in my mind as bitterly as ever if I permit myself to dwell on them, because of the injury.

TRAINING THE SENSES.

To return to the question of educating the mind character and understanding of the child to love beauty, does it ever strike any of you how many of us "have eyes and see not"? what I mean is, that there is so much that is beautiful constantly passing before us that we do not see with our understanding. Miss Edgeworth's delightful book "Evenings at Home" has a trite and interesting story on this very subject called "Eyes and no Eyes." Two boys go for the same walk and each is asked to give an account of what he saw. One boy could recount next to nothing of what he had evidently thought a precious boring walk, while the other had a most interesting story to tell of the 101 things he had seen. I was reading the other day that one of the great Conjurors, Houdin I think, used to be constantly training his eyes to see everything at a glance as it was necessary for his profession that his vision should be both rapid and very extensive. He used to look into a shop window for a certain number of seconds, turn his back and write out all that he could remember, and continued this until he found he had seen almost everything at the glance. It is a splendid exercise for the little ones to train their eyes in this way either when out of doors or at home. The exercise can

be varied ad infinitum such as, count how many dogs you meet between certain distances and compare notes; or the numbers on the motor cars; or how many men are wearing Hamburg hats, or how many ladies have low necks to their dresses, etc. It is training the observation so that later on unconsciously it will be taking in every detail on which the eyes rest. I was asked only the other day to give a description of a certain person, and after I had given quite a good picture, I was disgusted to find that I could not recall whether the person had a moustache or not. Now I pride myself on the quickness and extent of my observation, so I felt most annoyed with myself that I had allowed my powers in this way to rust to such an extent. The ear can be trained in the same way; an easy poem or piece of prose with a good swing to it recited and the child asked to repeat as much of it as can be remembered; you will be surprised sometimes how accurately they do remember and it is an exercise most children like greatly. The same can be done with a musical phrase and the child asked to repeat it. Or the touch; certain articles or stuffs given to them to feel only and then asked what the things and materials are. The senses in this way are being developed in such a way as may stand the child in good stead some day, and with small children is far better than lessons in the ordinary sense, though these exercises are really some of the most valuable lessons they will ever have. Any mother can amuse herself and her little ones in this way, and if she does it with the child there is added the delightful charm of chumship which appeals to a little one so much. There is no feeling of being taught in all this, but care should be taken that the lessons are not prolonged; short trials with long intervals are best, for the child is called upon to use his intelligence very closely and will soon find it exhausting if over-tried. Five minutes of acute intelligence applied, is worth twenty of partial attention and fatigue.

ELEVATING PLAY THINGS.

To once more air my pet theory, I hope mothers and trainers of little minds will consider what I say, and try that all that the child's eyes are constantly resting upon shall be elevating, as also all that he hears. When my daughter was small her Granny gave her all Randolph Caldecott's delightfully dainty books; Nursery Rhymes and Stories illustrated in his admirable way which were her joy and delight, except one. That was the story of the "Babes in the Wood" the illustrations of which, especially the death of the parents and the wickedness of the ruffians were so realistic, that my little girl could not bear them and the book had to be banned. I think she was quite right; the story of the Babes always haunted me, it is utterly in the minor key and has no particular moral; rather the contrary, for the innocent suffer for no apparent cause. Some of the books I have seen this year are very beautiful, but in many of them I find they are too much for grown ups. You must remember a child's brain and vision is limited and it is not able to take in a great number of details, which is the reason of the Randolph Caldecott books being so beloved by children and Little Black Sambo; there is the salient figure or feature of the story given realistically without a mass of non-understandable background so that the child is able to grasp it entirely and is appealed to in being able to do so. Another thing to guard against is the supplying of your children with too many books and playthings at a time; three or four given out and used till the child is really tired of them, should be removed quite away and others substituted for the same period; the old ones will be welcomed with joy when they are given out again. One of the troubles of the children of the day is satiety; over amused, over loved, sometimes over-fed, and generally overclothed. I often think of Ruskin with only a big bunch of keys as his plaything and his own imagination and interest in his surroundings to supply the rest, for one understands that his parents never systematically amused him as is the fashion of the day. So his own intellect was given a chance to develop and supply his mental needs, with what result we all know. I can never remember being amused and I was a lonely child, as my two brothers were so much older than I that they were rather a source of trouble than pleasure. But I never remember feeling dull, for with my toys, not many my books, my cats, my arbour and the garden, I lived in a wonderful world of my own, peopled with a wonderful medley of delightful characters who were all real to me and were thought of and addressed by names of my own giving. Encourage your children's development of their own imagination; let them use their own imagination; they lose a great deal if that is atrophied by over amusement and over forcing.

"A Lady" is informed that the article referred to did appear on Wednesday, December 31st.

The Anjuman Zia Ul Islam, Karachi, at a meeting resolved to send Sindhi students to the new Pan Islamic University at Medina as part of the purpose of establishing an intellectual brotherhood in Islam throughout the world.

The case of alleged defamation brought by Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Pantulu against Mr. T. Sriramulu B.A. Editor of "Corleyan" and the Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Manaraseva" was partly tried by Mr. Bardswell. On his being transferred as District Judge Vizagapatnam, a *de novo* trial has begun before Mr. Stewart, the Joint Magistrate of Rajahmundry.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 16th instant the Hon. Raja Kunal Pal Singh will move the following Resolution: "That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council that in all future settlements any increase of assets to the Government (otherwise than at the expense of the State) of wells, tanks or other artificial sources of irrigation be permanently exempted from assessment to revenue."

USES OF ACETYLENE.

REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION.

An interesting demonstration of the uses of acetylene gas was recently given at the Grosvenor Restaurant, London, at a dinner given by London engineers interested in acetylene to their brethren from the provinces. The demonstration took the form of a cinematograph display.

First of all the company, by means of the pictures shown on the screen, were taken over the works of the Albion Products Co. (Ltd.) in Norway. The great waterfalls from which the motive power is gathered were shown in their winter garb, draperies of ice and snow clinging around the steep precipices. Inside the works the scene was entirely different. Dark figures fitted before huge furnaces in which the carbide was glowing at the incomprehensible temperature of 6,000 deg. There stood the quiet scenes of packing the carbide in its cool form and its transport by sea to the Thames, where it was unloaded into barges.

This, though a huge industry in itself was really only the preliminary to the pictures that were of particular interest to the guests of the evening; those showing the application of acetylene. As one gentleman with a sigh remarked: "Now we are coming to what we understand."

"No more rivets" was the title of the first picture, showing the uses of acetylene. It showed a workman welding together two pieces of steel by means of an acetylene blowtorch. The heat generated was said to be 6,300 deg., by its means the two pieces of steel were simply melted together. There followed a wonderful picture, showing a workman cutting out designs in steel by means of the acetylene blowtorch, apparently as easily as cutting paper, with the addition that he mechanically followed the draughtsman's plan. The draughtsman's design on paper is laid on a machine. Over it the workman simply runs a wheel, following the drawing. By a mechanical arrangement the blowtorch moves exactly with the wheel, but over a sheet of steel, and with almost inconceivable ease fantastic designs were cut out in the solid metal.

The most intense heat with the blowtorch is secured when oxygen is mixed with the acetylene, and an example of the uses to which this combination can be put was shown in the cutting of a solid block of armour-plate 16in. square. The actual cutting took four minutes. Cutting boiler tube holes was another of the uses to which acetylene is applied. By means of the compass torch the holes were seen to be cut with perfect exactitude.

CUTTING STEEL.

This cutting operation is said to be very simple, and can be mastered by any intelligent workman in a few hours. Here is a description of how the work is done:

The edge or surface of the plate at the point to be cut is first heated by the mixed jet of oxygen and any suitable fuel gas. When this spot has been brought to a state of incandescence, a fine cutting jet of oxygen is discharged upon it. This immediately produces combustion of the metal, with the resulting formation of iron oxide. The jet of oxygen is made sufficiently strong to blow away this iron oxide in front of it, with the result that a clean, narrow cut is effected through the metal at a speed of travel which is comparable with hot sawing. The metal on each side of the cut is neither melted nor injured in any way, as the action proceeds too rapidly for the heat to spread; in fact, the edges present the sharp and purely metallic surface of a saw cut.

The cutting may be made to follow any desired line, executing circles, curves, or profiles, as desired, for which purpose guides and other mechanical contrivances are supplied. Bevel cuts can be made, and the process can be employed for the cutting of all grades or conditions of steel, as the action being chemical rather than mechanical the quality of the metal does not materially affect the results.

The process may be employed for cutting sections of any thickness up to and exceeding twelve inches, and the same cutter can be employed without any structural alteration on plates varying in thickness within wide limits; all that is necessary is to increase the velocity and quantity of oxygen used for cutting to correspond with the increased thickness of the plate.

The introduction of the oxy-acetylene welding and cutting of metals it is said has lately opened up an enormous new field. Any metal can be tackled and such an article as a cracked motor-car frame can be rapidly and easily welded together *in situ*.

Further development in the uses of acetylene were shown by application of the gas to the generation of motive power and in heating and cooking. In the latter there appears to be no simple scope for the application of engineering skill but recent developments have shown that it is difficult to put a limit to the purposes to which engineers will yet apply acetylene. As the price of carbide has fallen there has been a great development of the more technical aspects of the industry.

MONSTER AERIAL LINER.

The Russian airman Sikorsky, the designer of a giant aeroplane which was constructed some time ago to carry eleven persons, has successfully tested an aeroplane half as large again, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Times." According to the "Bourse Gazette," the new aeroplane weighs 31 tons, and is propelled by four 100-h.p. motors. There are cabins with sleeping accommodation for a number of passengers. The machine rose after a run of 100 yards and circled the aerodrome without a hitch.

ANTELOPES FOR THE KING.

The first animal to be born in Carl Hagenbeck's Wonder Zoo at Olympia is an Indian blackback antelope. The little creature together with its parents, was offered to the King by Mr. Heinrich Hagenbeck, and Lord Stamfordham has written from Buckingham Palace in reply stating that his Majesty has been pleased to accept the pair of antelopes and their little offspring. For the present the "baby" with its parents, will remain on view at Olympia.

WEDDING OF SON OF 67.

BREAKFAST SPEECH BY MOTHER OF 109.

Mrs. Rebecca Clarke, aged 109, Wood Green's centenarian, presided on Dec. 25 at the wedding breakfast of her "baby son" Harry, aged sixty-seven, says the "Daily Mail." Mr. Harry Clarke—Young Harry, Wood Green familiarly calls him—is spoken of by his mother as the baby of the family because he is the youngest of her three sons. The other two are Mr. Charles Clarke and Mr. Robertson Clarke, sprightly bachelors of sixty-three and seventy respectively. Mr. Charles, who lives with his mother, has such a retiring disposition that according to his brother Harry he stayed in bed all yesterday too shy to take part in the festivities.

The bride was Miss Lucy Turner of Didcot, Berks, and the wedding took place at St. Michael's Church, Wood Green. It was Mr. Clarke's second marriage.

Four of his six daughters attended the ceremony. One of them, Miss Kate Clarke, boldly defied all tradition and assumed the duties of best man. The bride is twenty years her husband's junior.

Mrs. Rebecca Clarke was prevented from attending the wedding owing to the cold weather. Presiding at the wedding breakfast she wore a black dress with a white shawl wrapped round her shoulders. She sat at the head of the table and laughed and talked as gaily as any of the party, which included her four grandchildren.

She proposed the health of her son and daughter-in-law, ate the first slice from the wedding-cake, and holding her pet dog "Inky" in her arms, sang a few verses of her own composition about the day. She also quoted the following lines which she learned many years ago:—

"Here's a health to us two and two more, If they two love us two as we two love them two."

Here's a health to us two and no more." The old lady made a very hearty meal of cold boiled fowl, bread and butter, a slice of cake, a glass of wine and a cup of weak tea.

Mrs. Clarke concluded an eventful day with a Christmas dinner party in the evening.

QUARANTINE COMEDY.

CURIOUS PREDICAMENT OF YOUNG COUPLE.

The Geneva correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wired on Dec. 24:—A young Swiss bride who had been married only a few days, and was on her honeymoon, had had an unpleasant experience in the canton of Argovie. She left her husband at Aarau to pay a flying visit to her parents, who reside at Jarmou, and live in a village near the town.

Foot and mouth disease is, however, raging in the village and district, and by order of the cantonal authorities both people and animals have been placed in quarantine in the zone.

The bride somehow passed through the cordon of guards unnoticed, but when she wanted to return to her husband in Aarau she was turned back, and will have to remain at the farm until the disease disappears—possibly several months.

The husband is not permitted to visit his wife. The penalty against any infringement of the severe regulations is imprisonment and a fine.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

MONACO WHITE SOUP.

SMOKED FISH A LA BRUXELLES.

ITALIAN FRITURE.

BONED LOIN OF MUTTON.

ARTICHOKE CHIPS.

MOUSSE A LA KAISER.

Soups, As. 1. Fish, As. 3. Kidneys, Brain, etc., As. 3. Mutton, As. 12. Vegetables, As. 3. 2. Eggs, As. 3. 3. 4. Odds and Ends, As. 3. Total Rs. 2-15-0.

MONACO WHITE SOUP.

This can be made with or without white stock. It will be used the quantity must be that of the small sized soup required and should be mixed with two eggs, pepper, salt, a drop or two of onion juice and poured over three slices of bread which have been soaked in strong meat essence, allowed to drain on a sieve, liquid butter poured over with seasoning, and allowed to bake till crisp in a slow oven. Stir all together till the crusts are broken up, but on no account must it boil or it will curdle.

SMOKED FISH A LA BRUXELLES.

Fillet the fish, pepper, salt and oil them and set them in the sauce of some ignited oil three till sufficiently flavoured. Make a mixture of chopped olives, parsley, grated onion, bread-crumbs, grated cheese and butter; sprinkle a well-buttered paper case with it, then lay in the fillets and cover with more of the farce. Close the case, grill it over a clear fire, serving in the case. Hand line slices round separately.

ITALIAN FRITURE.

This is a very tasty dish and is worth the little trouble and care it requires. The ingredients are somewhat of a novelty and should be all in as even sized pieces as possible and wiped dry or the frying batter will not stick. Two kidneys, well soaked, washed, dried and seasoned with pepper, salt, and a drop of onion juice; a brain prepared as above; pieces of cooked cauliflower, Jerusalem artichokes, anchovies, brinjals, little balls of savoury rice, and seasoned and baked crisp, soaked in stock. Have boiling fat ready, dip each in frying batter and throw into the boiling fat till a pale brown; lay them on a sieve to drain in front of the fire and serve piled high on a doily. The better is made with seasoned flour, eggs and oil instead of milk.

BONED LOIN OF MUTTON.

Bone the meat carefully and use the bones and trimmings to make a cupful of good stock. Boil the mutton with some finely chopped carrot onion and turnip inside. Dredge with seasoned flour and set it to braise in a wine-glassful of the stock, a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce, and half a glass of white wine. Remove the meat ten minutes before serving and let it brown in the oven while the gravy and stock is strained, skimmed, thickened and flavoured to taste. Serve over the meat.

ARTICHOKE CHIPS.

Peel and cut the Jerusalem artichokes in thin slices and let them start in salted water with lime juice for an hour before using; drain, dry and fry them in the same way as water potatoes, serving powdered with fine salt.

MOUSSE A LA KAISER.

This is an ordinary cold soup to which finely chopped forcings and thin slices of cold beef are added before setting on the ice. The forcings are chopped almonds which have been well browned in melted sugar.



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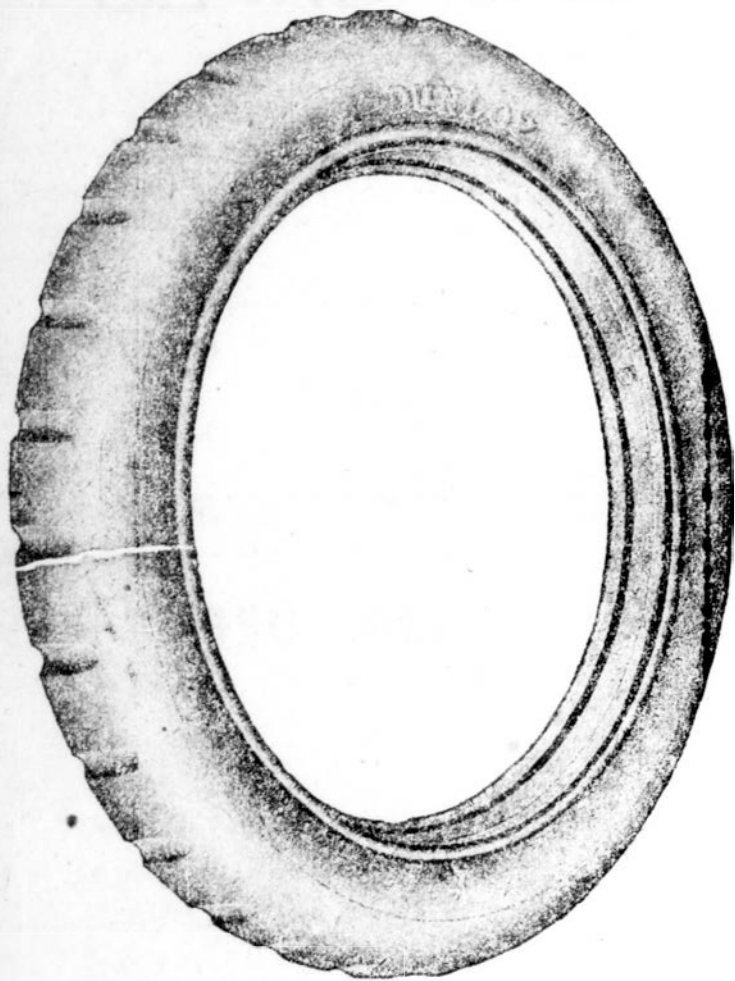
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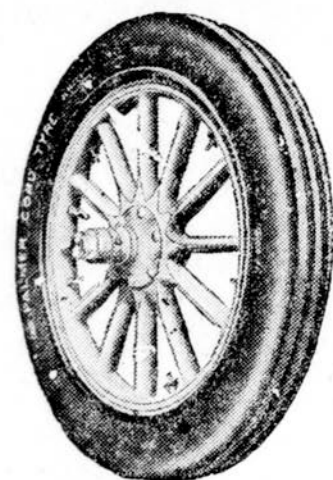
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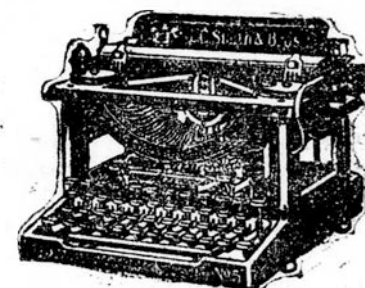
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